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MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY AGAINST INTERLEUKIN-13 RECEPTOR ALPHA 1 (IL-13Ralpha1)

Abstract:

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(54) Title: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY AGAINST INTERLEUKIN-13 RECEPTOR ALPHA 1 (IL-13R α 1)

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates generally to antibodies that bind to the Interleukin-13 receptor α 1 chain (IL-13R α 1) and antagonize IL-13 receptor-mediated signaling by IL-13 and/or IL-4. More particularly, the present invention provides humanized or human antibodies to mammalian and in particular IL-13R α 1. These antibodies have uses in the treatment or prevention of IL-13- and/or IL-4-mediated diseases or conditions. The present invention further contemplates a method of modulating IL-13- and/or IL-4-mediated diseases or conditions by the administration of the subject antibodies. The present invention further provides an assay system useful for identifying antibodies or other agents which modulate IL-13 and/or IL-4 signaling through an IL-13 receptor complex. Accordingly, a method of screening for modulators of IL-13R α 1/ligand interaction is also provided.

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Monoclonal Antibody Against Interleukin-13 Receptor Alpha 1 (IL-13R α 1)**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to antibodies that bind to the Interleukin-13 receptor α 1 chain (IL-13R α 1) and antagonize IL-13 receptor-mediated signaling by IL-13 and/or IL-4. More particularly, the present invention provides humanized or human
10 antibodies to mammalian and in particular IL-13R α 1. These antibodies have uses in the treatment or prevention of IL-13- and/or IL-4-mediated diseases or conditions. The present invention further contemplates a method of modulating IL-13- and/or IL-4-mediated diseases or conditions by the administration of the subject antibodies. The present invention further provides an assay system useful for identifying antibodies or other agents
15 which modulate IL-13 and/or IL-4 signaling through an IL-13 receptor complex. Accordingly, a method of screening for modulators of IL-13R α 1/ligand interaction is also provided.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

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Bibliographic details of the publications referred to in this specification are also collected at the end of the description.

Reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken as, an
25 acknowledgment or any form of suggestion that this prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in any country.

Interleukin-13 (IL-13) is a member of the interleukin (IL) family whose biological effects have significant physiological implications since both up- and down-regulation of activity
30 of this cytokine *in vivo* could potentially provide pharmacological treatments for a wide range of common pathologies. For this reason, amongst others, the study of IL-13 and

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- other IL molecules is of great medical importance. For example, IL-13 is strongly involved in the induction of IgE and IgG4 production as well as the differentiation of T-helper (Th) cells into a secretory (Th2) phenotype. These immunostimulatory steps are critical in the development of atopic diseases which are a major threat to human health, such as
- 5 anaphylaxis (Howard *et al.*, *Am J Hum Genet* 70(1): 230-236, 2002; Noguchi *et al.*, *Hum Immunol* 62(11): 1251-1257, 2001) as well as milder conditions such as hay fever, allergic rhinitis and chronic sinusitis which, although not life-threatening, are responsible for considerable morbidity worldwide.
- 10 IL-13 is a mediator in the pathology of the acute and chronic stages of asthma. During an asthma attack, its activity increases and its effects include reduction of the capacity of lung epithelial cells to maintain a tight barrier against inhaled particles and pathogens (Ahdieh *et al.*, *Am J. Physiol. Cell Physiol.* 281(6): C2029-2038, 2000) and promotion of allergen-induced airway hyper-responsiveness (Morse *et al.*, *Am. J. Physiol. Lung Cell Mol.*
- 15 *Physiol.* 282(1): L44-49, 2002). In the longer term, IL-13 promotes non-inflammatory structural changes to asthmatic airways, such as enhanced expression of mucin genes, airway damage and obstruction of the small airways (Howard *et al.*, *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 70(1): 230-236, 2002; Danahay *et al.*, *Am. J. Physiol. Lung Cell Mol. Physiol.* 282(2): L226-236, 2002).
- 20 Up-regulation of IL-13 activity may be beneficial in certain immune deficiency conditions to reduce disease progression. In HIV infection, for example, a reduction in secretion by Th2 cells reduces antigen-specific immune responses (Bailer *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 162(12): 7534-7542, 1999). IL-13, whose levels gradually decline in accordance with disease
- 25 progression in HIV, has been found to enhance antigen presentation in immune deficiency conditions and to reduce *de novo* HIV-infection of macrophages (Bailer *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 30(5): 1340-1349, 2000).
- The biological effects of IL-13 are mediated by a dimeric receptor complex comprising the
- 30 subunits IL-13R α 1 (or the NR4 subunit) and IL-4R α . It is postulated that IL-13 binding to IL-13R α 1 triggers dimerization with IL-4R α and activation of intracellular mediators that

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include the Janus Kinases JAK1 and JAK2, as well as STAT6, ERK and p38 (David *et al.*, *Oncogene* 20(46): 6660-6668, 2001; Perez *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 168(3): 1428-1434, 2002).

IL-13 shows many overlapping biological effects with those of IL-4. IL-13 and IL-4 are
5 related by sequence and are involved in many related processes, such as myelopoiesis and
the regulation of monocyte/macrophage pro-inflammatory functions. For example, both
IL-13 and IL-4 have been shown to effect B cells in a similar fashion, up-regulating
surface molecules such as MHC class II and CD23 molecules, and promoting the secretion
of IgG4 and IgE.

10

The overlapping activities of IL-13 and IL-4 can be explained in part by their shared
dimeric receptor complex. The Type I IL-13 receptor complex is comprised of an IL-
13R α 1 and an IL-4R α ; this same receptor complex is also the Type II IL-4 receptor
complex (Callard *et al.*, *Immunology Today* 17(3): 108, 1996). As such, in looking to
15 achieve therapeutic control of the IL-13 receptor complex by blocking cytokine mediated
signaling, it may be useful to have not only a molecule that antagonized signaling mediated
by IL-13, but a molecule that antagonized signaling mediated by both IL-13 and IL-4.

Antibodies to IL-13R α 1 may potentially act as antagonists of IL-13-signaling through IL-
20 13 receptor complex. International Patent Publication No. WO 97/15663 suggests
antibodies to human IL-13R α 1 as potential therapeutic agents. Gauchat *et al.* (*Eur. J.*
Immunol. 28: 4286-4298, 1998) reported murine antibodies to human IL-13R α 1 which
blocked interaction of a tagged IL-13 with a tagged and immobilized soluble IL-13R α 1.
The antibodies also inhibited IL-13 binding to IL-13R α 1 in transfected HEK-293 cells.
25 However, all of these antibodies failed to neutralize IL-13 induced biological activity,
suggesting that they were not antagonists of the complete IL-13R α 1/IL-4R α receptor
complex. In a later paper, Gauchat *et al.* (*Eur. J. Immunol.* 30: 3157-3164, 2000) reported
a rat antibody, designated as C41, to murine IL-13R α 1 which bound to HEK-293 cells
transfected with murine IL-13R α 1. However, C41 did not neutralize IL-13 induced
30 biological activities. Further, C41 did not react with the soluble form of human IL-13R α 1.

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Akaiwa *et al.* (*Cytokine* 13: 75-84, 2001) reported an antibody that recognized soluble IL-13R α 1 by enzyme immunoassay and a tagged full length IL-13R α 1 transfected into COS7 cells. The antibody was used for immunohistochemistry but there is no indication as to whether it was a neutralizing antibody.

5

In accordance with the present invention, antibodies are generated which bind to the IL-13R α 1 chain, block IL-13 binding to the IL-13R α 1 chain and which antagonize IL-13 signaling through the IL-13R α 1/ IL-4R α complex. Such antibodies are proposed to inhibit IL-13 mediated biological activity. In a preferred embodiment, some antibodies of the
10 present invention surprisingly antagonize signaling by both IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13R α 1/IL-4R α complex.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word “comprise”, or variations such as “comprises” or “comprising”, will be understood to imply the
5 inclusion of a stated element or integer or group of elements or integers but not the exclusion of any other element or integer or group of elements or integers.

Nucleotide and amino acid sequences are referred to by a sequence identifier number (SEQ ID NO:). The SEQ ID NOs: correspond numerically to the sequence identifiers <400>1
10 (SEQ ID NO:1), <400>2 (SEQ ID NO:2), etc. A summary of the sequence identifiers is provided in Table 1. A sequence listing is provided after the claims.

The present invention provides antibodies that function as IL-13R α 1 antagonists and may be used for treating certain conditions induced by IL-13. The present invention also
15 provides methods for treating these conditions comprising administering an IL-13R α 1 antagonist to a patient afflicted with such a condition. Also provided are compositions for use in such methods comprising one or more IL-13R α 1 antagonists.

The IL-13R α 1 chain may be from any animal, including a mammal such as a human.
20 Preferred IL-13R α 1 chains are the human IL-13R α 1 chain, the murine IL-13R α 1 chain, the rat IL-13R α 1 chain, the canine IL-13R α 1 chain, the ovine IL-13R α 1 chain or the cynomolgus monkey IL-13R α 1 chain. Preferably, the IL-13R α 1 chain is the human IL-13R α 1 chain. There is a high level of sequence homology between IL-13R α 1 chains from different species. For example, ovine IL-13R α 1 has 87% homology at the amino acid level
25 and 88.7% homology at the DNA level to human IL-13R α 1. Ovine IL-13R α 1 has 75% homology at the amino acid level and 82.2% homology at the DNA level to murine IL-13R α 1. Human IL-13R α 1 has 75% homology at the amino acid level and 81.3% homology at the DNA level to murine IL-13R α 1. Consequently, the present invention contemplates an IL-13R α 1 chain or its equivalent from any source such as an IL-13R α 1
30 having at least about 65% identity to human IL-13R α 1 after optimal alignment.

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The antibodies of the present invention bind, interact or otherwise associate to the IL-13R α 1 or a portion thereof. The antibodies may be specific for IL-13R α 1 from a particular species, such as human IL-13R α 1, or, in view of the level of sequence similarity between
5 IL-13R α 1 from different species, the antibodies may show some cross-reactivity with IL-13R α 1 from two or more species. In the case of antibodies directed towards human IL-13R α 1, some level of cross-reactivity with other mammalian forms of IL-13R α 1 may be desirable in certain circumstances, such as for example, for the purpose of testing antibodies in animal models of a particular disease and for conducting toxicology studies
10 in a manner where IL-13 and/or IL-4 signaling in the test animal is affected by the test antibody. Species where cross-reactivity of an antibody to human IL-13R α 1 may be desirable include monkey, sheep, dog and rat. Accordingly, one preferred group of antibodies are those which exhibit some level of species cross-reactivity. A particularly preferred group of such antibodies are those to human IL-13R α 1 which exhibit some level
15 of species cross-reactivity.

Antibodies of the present invention include, but are not limited to, antibodies that bind IL-13R α 1 and inhibit IL-13 induced signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex, and other compounds that inhibit a biological effect that results from the binding of IL-13 to a cell
20 surface IL-13 receptor. A preferred group of antibodies are those that inhibit signaling by both IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex.

Preferably, the antibodies are monoclonal antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof. Most preferably, the antibodies are humanized or human antibodies suitable for
25 administration to humans. These include humanized antibodies prepared, for example, from murine monoclonal antibodies and human monoclonal antibodies which may be prepared, for example, using transgenic mice or by phage display.

Antibodies in accordance with the present invention include the murine monoclonal
30 antibody 1D9, and humanized forms of mAb 1D9.

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The present invention contemplates methods of modulating IL-13- and/or IL-4-mediated diseases or conditions by the administration of antibodies of the present invention. Conditions to be treated in accordance with the present invention include fibrosis, Hodgkin's disease, ulcerative colitis, scleroderma, lung disorders such as asthma and
5 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, allergic rhinitis, oncological conditions, inflammatory bowel disease and other inflammatory conditions in the gastrointestinal tract, allergic reactions to medication and any other IL-13 mediated diseases or conditions.

The present invention also provides an assay system useful for identifying antibodies or
10 other agents which modulate IL-13 and/or IL-4 signaling through an IL-13 receptor complex. Accordingly, a method of screening for modulators of IL-13R α 1/ligand interaction, which method involves the assay system, is provided.

A hybridoma producing murine monoclonal antibody to ID9 was deposited on 21 March
15 2003 at the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC), Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, United Kingdom, under Accession No. ____.

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A summary of sequence identifiers used throughout the subject specification is provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1*Summary of sequence identifiers*

5

SEQUENCE ID NO:	DESCRIPTION
1	Nucleotide sequence encoding IL-4R α
2	Amino acid sequence of IL-4R α
3	Nucleotide sequence encoding human IL-13R α 1
4	Amino acid sequence of human IL-13R α 1
5	Nucleotide sequence encoding gp130
6	Amino acid sequence of gp130
7	Nucleotide sequence encoding IL-4R α -gp130 fusion
8	Amino acid sequence of IL-4R α -gp130 fusion
9	Nucleotide sequence encoding IL-13R α 1-gp130 fusion
10	Amino acid sequence of IL-13R α 1-gp130 fusion
11	IL-13R α 1 5' oligonucleotide
12	IL-13R α 1 3' oligonucleotide
13	gp130 5' oligonucleotide
14	gp130 3' oligonucleotide
15	IL-4R α 5' amplification oligonucleotide
16	IL-4R α 3' amplification oligonucleotide
17	IL-4R α 5' oligonucleotide
18	IL-4R α 3' oligonucleotide
19	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR1 in V _L domain
20	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR2 in V _L domain
21	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR3 in V _L domain
22	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR1 in V _H domain

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SEQUENCE ID NO:	DESCRIPTION
23	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR2 in V _H domain
24	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR3 in V _H domain
25	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR regions from V _L domain grafted onto human consensus framework
26	Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR region from V _H domain grafted onto human consensus framework
27	Amino acid sequence of V _L domain of murine 1D9
28	Amino acid sequence of V _H domain of murine 1D9

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic representation showing that dimerization of chimeric receptors mediated by IL-13 or IL-4 induces STAT-3 phosphorylation through the gp130 intracellular domain and subsequently expression of the STAT-3 activated luciferase reporter gene.

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic representation showing construction of chimeric receptors incorporating the IL-13R α 1 or IL-4R α extracellular domain and the transmembrane and intracellular domains of gp130; cloned into the pEFBOS vectors for expression as an N-terminal FLAG-tagged protein.

Figure 3 is a photographic representation showing transient expression of chimeric receptor constructs in COS cells. COS cells were transfected with pEFBOS encoding FLAG-tagged IL-13R α 1-gp130, FLAG-tagged IL-4R α -gp130 (two independent clones) or control β -gal. Cell lysates were recovered at 72 hrs and after SDS-PAGE and Western transfer, probed with either an anti-FLAG antibody or the IL-13R α 1-specific mAb 1D9.

Figure 4 is a graphical representation showing a dose-response analysis to LIF, IL-13 and IL-4 of chimeric receptor transfected 293A12 lines 3.1.2 and 3.2.4. 293A12 cells are derivatives of 293T cells that have been stably transfected with a STAT-3 luciferase reporter construct. After initial analysis, lines 3.1.2 (A) and 3.2.4 (B) were expanded and assayed against titrating LIF, IL-13 and IL-4. Both lines and an additional line, 3.2.5 were cloned by limiting dilution. Assay conditions were 5×10^4 cells/well 24 hr incubation.

Figure 5 is a graphical representation showing Biosensor analysis of mAb 1D9 inhibition of binding of chimeric human IL-13R α 1-Fc to human and mouse IL-13. mAb 1D9 and the chimeric receptors were pre-incubated at the indicated concentrations for 1 hour prior to analysis.

Figure 6 is a graphical representation showing that mouse mAb 1D9 inhibits the binding of chimeric human (A) but not chimeric mouse (B) IL-13R α 1-Fc to plate bound mouse IL-13. Titrating chimeric receptor proteins were pre-incubated with mAbs (final concentration 50 μ g/ml) for 45 min prior to transfer to assay plates coated with mouse IL-13. Anti-VEGF-B specific mAb 6C12 was used as a negative control.

Figure 7 is a graphical representation showing analysis of further IL-13R α 1 specific mouse mAbs for ability to inhibit binding of chimeric human IL-13R α 1 to plate bound mouse IL-13. Titrating chimeric human receptor was pre-incubated with IL-13R α 1 specific mAbs (1D9, 6A9, 3F10, 2A2) or negative control antibodies (2H10, 6C12) at a final concentration of 50 μ g/ml for 45 min prior to transfer to assay plates.

Figure 8 is a graphical representation showing that mouse mAbs against the human IL-13R α 1 inhibit the 3.2.4 response to IL-13. 3.2.4-cells are cultured for 24 hrs in the presence of 10 or 1 ng/ml IL-13 and the indicated concentration of mAb. mAbs 1D9, 6A9 and 2A2 are IL-13R α 1 specific mAbs and 2H10 was an isotype matched negative control antibody. Percentage inhibition is calculated from (response to cytokine plus mAb/response to cytokine only) x 100.

Figure 9 is a graphical representation showing that mouse mAbs against the human IL-13R α 1 inhibit the 3.2.4 response to IL-4. 3.2.4-cells were cultured for 24 hrs in the presence of 10 or 1 ng/ml IL-4 and the indicated concentration of mAb. mAbs 1D9, 6A9 and 2A2 are IL-13R α 1 specific mAbs and 2H10 was an isotype matched negative control antibody. Percentage inhibition is calculated from (response to cytokine plus mAb/response to cytokine only) x 100.

Figure 10 is a representation of the amino acid sequence of murine mAb ID9 variable domains and human consensus framework. Sequence numbering is according to Kabat *et al.*, (*Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest*, 5th Ed., 1991, ed. Bethesda: Public Health Services, National Institutes of Health) and key framework residues are indicated by bullets (Baca *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272(16): 10678-10684, 1997). CDR sequences are

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underlined and are defined according to the sequence definition of Kabat *et al.* (1991, *supra*) with the exception of CDR-H1, which is the combined sequence and structural definition (Chothia *et al.*, *Nature* 342(6252): 877-883, 1989). The framework is the consensus sequence for the human light chain K subgroup I-heavy chain subgroup III
5 (Chuntharapai *et al.*, *Cytokine* 15(5): 250-260, 2001).

Figures 11A and 11B are graphical representations of binding affinities of the chimeric and CDR-grafted Fab fragment. **(A)** Competition ELISA of chimeric or CDR-grafted 1D9 phage displayed Fabs binding to plate bound hIL-13R α 1-Fc (ECD) (2.5 μ g/ml) competed
10 by soluble hIL-13R α 1 (ECD). **(B)** Biosensor competition assay of soluble 1D9 chimeric or CDR-grafted Fab binding to immobilized hIL-13R α 1 (ECD) competed by soluble hIL-13R α 1 (ECD). Fold-difference in affinity is calculated from (IC_{50}/IC_{50}).

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to antibodies that bind, interact or otherwise associated to or with the IL-13R α 1 chain or a fragment, portion or part thereof and
5 antagonize IL-13 receptor-mediated signaling by IL-13 and/or IL-4 and which may be employed in the methods of the present invention. The antibodies preferably are monoclonal antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof. Preferably, the antibodies are in isolated, homogenous or fully or partially purified form.

10 Most preferably, the antibodies are humanized or human antibodies suitable for administration to humans. These include humanized antibodies prepared, for example, from murine monoclonal antibodies, and human monoclonal antibodies which may be prepared, for example, using transgenic mice as described below, or by phage display.

15 Reference to "binding" of an antibody means binding, interacting or associating with or to a target antigen such as IL-13R α 1. Reference to "IL-13R α 1" includes its fragments or portions which comprise the epitopes to which an antibody binds. Consequently, reference to an antibody binding to IL-13R α 1 includes the binding, interaction or association of the antibody or an antigen-binding portion thereof, part, fragment or epitope-containing region
20 thereof.

Generally, "binding", "interaction" or "association" means or includes the specific binding, interaction or association of the antibody to an IL-13R α 1 or a portion thereof.

25 The biological effects of IL-13 are mediated by a dimeric receptor complex comprising the subunits IL-13R α 1 (or the NR4 subunit) and IL-4R α (referred to hereinafter as the IL-13 receptor). Thus, some antibodies raised against IL-13R α 1 which block IL-13 binding and/or signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex, may also block the signaling of IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex.

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Examples of antibodies contemplated by the present invention include those that bind to IL-13R α 1 and block the signaling of IL-13 through the IL-13 receptor complex, and preferably those that bind to IL-13R α 1 and block the signaling of IL-13 and/or IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex, thereby inhibiting an IL-13 induced and/or an IL-4 induced biological activity. Such antibodies, referred to herein as blocking antibodies, may be raised with an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide or immunogenic parts thereof, such as for example, the extracellular domain of IL-13R α 1 and screened in assays for the ability to block the signaling of IL-13 and/or IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex. Suitable assays are assays that test the antibodies for the ability to inhibit binding of IL-13 to cells expressing the IL-13 receptor complex, or that test antibodies for the ability to reduce a biological or cellular response that results from the signaling of IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that bind to IL-13R α 1 and inhibit IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

In a further embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that bind to IL-13R α 1 and inhibit IL-13- and IL-4-signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

Preferably the antibodies are monoclonal antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof.

Most preferably, the antibodies are human or humanized monoclonal antibodies suitable for use in human therapeutics.

As such, in a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that are human or humanized monoclonal antibodies that bind to IL-13R α 1 and inhibit IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

In an especially preferred embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that are human or humanized monoclonal antibodies that bind to IL-13R α 1 and inhibit IL-13- and IL-4-signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

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Reference to an "antibody" or "antibodies" includes reference to all the various forms of antibodies, including but not limited to whole antibodies, antibody fragments, including, for example, Fv, Fab, Fab' and F(ab')₂ fragments, humanized antibodies, human antibodies
5 (e.g., produced in transgenic animals or through phage display) and immunoglobulin-derived polypeptides produced through genetic engineering techniques.

Unless stated otherwise, specificity in respect of an antibody of the present invention is intended to mean that the antibody does not exhibit any meaningful cross-reactivity with
10 non-IL-13R α 1 proteins. However, it is not intended to indicate that there is no cross-reactivity with other forms of the IL-13R α 1 which may exist, (for example, soluble forms, splice variants or fragments of the receptor), nor is it intended to indicate that no cross-reactivity with IL-13R α 1 from other species may exist. The amino acid sequence of IL-13R α 1 is a well conserved across species, with other mammalian forms of the receptor
15 showing substantial amino acid homology with the human IL-13R α 1 chain.

The antibodies may be specific for an IL-13R α 1 chain from a particular species, such as human IL-13R α 1, or, because of the level sequence similarity between IL-13R α 1 chains from certain mammalian species, may show some cross-reactivity with IL-13R α 1 chains
20 from other mammalian species. In the case of antibodies directed towards human IL-13R α 1, some level of cross reactivity with other mammalian forms of IL-13R α 1 may be desirable in certain circumstances. For example, such antibodies are useful for the purpose of testing antibodies in animal models of a particular disease, and for conducting toxicology studies in a manner where IL-13 and/or IL-4 signaling in the test animal is
25 affected by the test antibody. Species where cross reactivity of an antibody to human IL-13R α 1 may be desirable include monkey, sheep, dog and rat. Accordingly, one preferred group of antibodies are those which exhibit some level of species cross reactivity. A particularly preferred group of antibodies are those antibodies to human IL-13R α 1 which exhibit some level of species cross-reactivity.

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The antibodies of the present invention bind to the IL-13R α 1 chain. The IL-13R α 1 chain may be the human IL-13R α 1 chain or from another animal, such as the murine IL-13R α 1 chain, the rat IL-13R α 1 chain, the canine IL-13R α 1 chain, the ovine IL-13R α 1 chain and the cynamologus monkey IL-13R α 1 chain. Preferably, the IL-13R α 1 chain is the human
5 IL-13R α 1 chain. There is a high level of sequence homology between IL-13R α 1 chains from different species. For example, the ovine IL-13R α 1 chain is 87% homologous at the amino acid level and 88.7% homologous at the DNA level to human IL-13R α 1. Ovine IL-13R α 1 is 75% homologous at the amino acid level and 82.2% homologous at the DNA level to murine IL-13R α 1. Human IL-13R α 1 is 75% homologous at the amino acid level
10 and 81.3% homologous at the DNA level to murine IL-13R α 1.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that bind to human IL-13R α 1 and to cynamolgus monkey IL-13R α 1 and inhibit IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.
15

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that bind to human IL-13R α 1 and to ovine IL-13R α 1 and which inhibit IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

20 In still a further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that bind to human IL-13R α 1 and to canine IL-13R α 1 and which inhibit IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

In yet a further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that bind
25 to human IL-13R α 1 and to rat IL-13R α 1 and which inhibit IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

In yet a further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides antibodies that bind
30 to human IL-13R α 1 and to murine IL-13R α 1 and which inhibit IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

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The antibodies of the present invention may be prepared by well known procedures. See, for example, Monoclonal Antibodies, Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses, Kennet et al. (eds.), Plenum Press, New York (1980); and Antibodies: A
5 Laboratory Manual, Harlow and Land (eds.), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, (1988).

One method for producing an antibody of the present invention comprises immunizing a non-human animal, such as a mouse or a transgenic mouse, with an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide,
10 or immunogenic parts thereof, such as, for example, the extracellular domain of IL-13R α 1, whereby antibodies directed against the IL-13R α 1 polypeptide are generated in said animal.

Both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies can be produced by this method. The methods
15 for obtaining both types of sera are well known in the art. Polyclonal sera are less preferred but are relatively easily prepared by injection of a suitable laboratory animal with an effective amount of an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide, or immunogenic parts thereof, such as, for example, the extracellular domain of IL-13R α 1, collecting serum from the animal and isolating IL-13R α 1 specific sera by any of the known immunoadsorbent techniques.
20 Antibodies produced by this technique are generally less favoured, because of the potential for heterogeneity of the product.

The use of monoclonal antibodies is particularly preferred because of the ability to produce them in large quantities and the homogeneity of the product. Monoclonal antibodies may
25 be produced by conventional procedures.

The present invention contemplates a method for producing a hybridoma cell line comprises immunizing a non-human animal, such as a mouse or a transgenic mouse, with an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide, or immunogenic parts thereof, such as, for example, the
30 extracellular domain of IL-13R α 1; harvesting spleen cells from the immunized animal; fusing the harvested spleen cells to a myeloma cell line to generate hybridoma cells; and

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identifying a hybridoma cell line that produces a monoclonal antibody that binds an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide.

Such hybridoma cell lines and the anti-IL-13R α 1 monoclonal antibodies produced by them
5 are encompassed by the present invention. Monoclonal antibodies secreted by the hybridoma cell lines are purified by conventional techniques. Hybridomas or the monoclonal antibodies produced by them may be screened further to identify monoclonal antibodies with particularly desirable properties, such as the ability to inhibit IL-13- and IL-4-signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

10

The IL-13R α 1 polypeptide or immunogenic part thereof that may be used to immunize animals in the initial stages of the production of the antibodies of the present invention may be from any mammalian source. Preferably, the IL-13R α 1 polypeptide or immunogenic part thereof is human IL-13R α 1.

15

Antigen-binding fragments of antibodies of the present invention may be produced by conventional techniques. Examples of such fragments include, but are not limited to, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ and Fv fragments, including single chain Fv fragments (termed sFv or scFv). Antibody fragments and derivatives produced by genetic engineering techniques, such as
20 disulphide stabilized Fv fragments (dsFv), single chain variable region domain (Abs) molecules and minibodies are also contemplated for use. Unless otherwise specified, the terms "antibody" and "monoclonal antibody" as used herein encompass both whole antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof.

25 Such derivatives of monoclonal antibodies directed against IL-13R α 1 may be prepared and screened for desired properties, by known techniques, including the assays described herein. The assays described herein provide the means to identify derivatives of the antibodies of the present invention that bind to IL-13R α 1, as well as identify those derivatives that also retain the activity of inhibiting signaling by IL-13 through the IL-13
30 receptor complex, and preferably, inhibiting signaling by IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex. Certain of the techniques involve isolating DNA encoding a polypeptide

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chain (or a portion thereof) of a mAb of interest, and manipulating the DNA through recombinant DNA technology. The DNA may be fused to another DNA of interest, or altered (e.g. by mutagenesis or other conventional techniques) to add, delete, or substitute one or more amino acid residues, for example.

5

DNA encoding antibody polypeptides (e.g. heavy or light chain, variable region only or full length) may be isolated from B-cells of mice that have been immunized with IL-13R α 1. The DNA may be isolated by conventional procedures such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Phage display is another example of a known technique whereby
10 derivatives of antibodies may be prepared. In one approach, polypeptides that are components of an antibody of interest are expressed in any suitable recombinant expression system, and the expressed polypeptides are allowed to assemble to form antibody molecules.

15 Single chain antibodies may be formed by linking heavy and light chain variable region (Fv region) fragments *via* an amino acid bridge (short peptide linker), resulting in a single polypeptide chain. Such single-chain Fvs (scFvs) have been prepared by fusing DNA encoding a peptide linker between DNAs encoding the two variable region polypeptides (VL and VH). The resulting antibody fragments can form dimers or trimers, depending on
20 the length of a flexible linker between the two variable domains (Kortt *et al.*, *Protein Engineering* 10: 423, 1997). Techniques developed for the production of single chain antibodies include those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778; Bird (*Science* 242: 423, 1988), Huston *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 5879, 1988) and Ward *et al.* (*Nature* 334: 544, 1989). Single chain antibodies derived from antibodies provided herein are
25 encompassed by the present invention.

In one embodiment, the present provides derivatives of the antibodies of the present invention that bind to IL-13R α 1, and inhibit signaling by IL-13 through the IL-13 receptor complex. Preferably, the derivatives block signaling by IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13
30 receptor complex.

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Techniques are known for deriving an antibody of a different subclass or isotype from an antibody of interest, i.e., subclass switching. Thus, IgG1 or IgG4 monoclonal antibodies may be derived from an IgM monoclonal antibody, for example, and vice versa. Such techniques allow the preparation of new antibodies that possess the antigen-binding
5 properties of a given antibody (the parent antibody), but also exhibit biological properties associated with an antibody isotype or subclass different from that of the parent antibody. Recombinant DNA techniques may be employed. Cloned DNA encoding particular antibody polypeptides may be employed in such procedures, e.g. DNA encoding the constant region of an antibody of the desired isotype.

10

The monoclonal production process described above may be used in animals, for example mice, to produce monoclonal antibodies. Conventional antibodies derived from such animals, for example murine antibodies, are known to be generally unsuitable for administration to humans as they may cause an immune response. Therefore, such
15 antibodies may need to be subjected to a humanization process in order to provide antibodies suitable for administration to humans. Such humanization processes are well known in the art and are described in further detail below.

Additional embodiments include chimeric antibodies and humanized versions of murine
20 monoclonal antibodies. Such chimeric or humanized antibodies may be prepared by known techniques, for example, CDR grafting, and offer the advantage of reduced immunogenicity when the antibodies are administered to humans. In one embodiment, a chimeric monoclonal antibody comprises the variable region of a murine antibody (or just the antigen binding site thereof) and a constant region derived from a human antibody.
25 Alternatively, a humanized antibody fragment may comprise the antigen binding sites (complementarity determining regions CDRs) of a murine monoclonal antibody and a variable region fragment (lacking the antigen-binding site) derived from a human antibody. Procedures for the production of chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies include those described in Riechmann *et al.* (*Nature* 332: 323, 1988) Liu *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad.*
30 *Sci. USA* 84: 3439, 1987), Larrick *et al.* (*Bio/Technology* 7: 934, 1989) and Winter and Harris (*TIPS* 14: 139, 1993).

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The complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of a given antibody may be identified using the system described by Kabat *et al.* in Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed., US Dept. of Health and Human Services, PHS, NIH, NIH Publication No. 5 91-3242, 1991).

For example, the murine monoclonal antibody 1D9 has been subjected to humanization to reduce the immunogenicity of the antibody in a target host, as described in the Examples below. Murine monoclonal antibody 1D9 has a specific and potent antagonistic effect 10 against IL-13R α 1 and inhibits signaling through the IL-13 receptor and IL-4 signaling through the IL-13 receptor. However, the potential immunogenicity of mAb 1D9 in other hosts, and in particular humans, makes the use of mAb 1D9 unsuitable as a therapeutic agent in these hosts.

15 In a particular embodiment, the antibodies of the present invention comprise within the variable region of their light chain, at least one of the CDRs found in the light chain of mAb 1D9. The CDRs of mAb 1D9 are disclosed in Figure 10 and in SEQ ID NOs: 9-24. Thus, among the antibodies contemplated by the present invention are those that comprise from one to all three of the CDR sequences from the light chain variable region of mAb 20 1D9. Further, among the antibodies contemplated by the present invention are those that comprise from one to all three of the CDR sequences from the heavy chain variable region of mAb 1D9. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies of the present invention comprise from one to all six CDR sequences from the heavy and light chain variable regions of mAb 1D9.

25 Procedures for generating human antibodies in non-human animals have also been developed and are well known to those skilled in the art. The antibodies may be partially human, or preferably completely human. For example, transgenic mice into which genetic material encoding one or more human immunoglobulin chains has been introduced may be 30 used to produce the antibodies of the present invention. Such mice may be genetically altered in a variety of ways. The genetic manipulation may result in human

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immunoglobulin polypeptide chains replacing endogenous immunoglobulin chains in at least some (preferably virtually all) antibodies produced by the animal upon immunization.

Mice in which one or more endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been inactivated by various means have been prepared. Human immunoglobulin genes have been introduced into the mice to replace the inactivated mouse genes. Antibodies produced in the animals incorporate 22 human immunoglobulin polypeptide chains encoded by the human genetic material introduced into the animal. Examples of techniques for production and use of such transgenic animals are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,814,318, 5,569,825, and 5,545,806, which are incorporated by reference herein.

As such, antibodies of the present invention may include, but are not limited to, partially human (preferably fully human) monoclonal antibodies that inhibit signaling by IL-13, and preferably, inhibit signaling by IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex.

15

Another method for generating human antibodies is phage display. Phage display techniques for generating human antibodies are well known to those skilled in the art, and include the methods used by companies such as Cambridge Antibody Technology and MorphoSys and which are described in International Patent Publication Nos. WO 92/01047, WO 92/20791, WO 93/06213 and WO 93/11236.

Antibodies of the present invention may be employed *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Among the uses for antibodies of the present invention are assays (either *in vitro* or *in vivo*) to detect the presence of IL-13R α 1 polypeptides and immunoaffinity chromatography to purify IL-13R α 1 polypeptides. Further, those antibodies of the present invention that can inhibit signaling by IL-13 through the IL-13 receptor, as well as those antibodies that can inhibit signaling by IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor, may be used to inhibit a biological activity that results from such signaling.

Therefore, in one embodiment, such antibodies may be used in therapeutic applications to treat disorders caused or exacerbated (directly or indirectly) by the signaling of IL-13 or

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IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex. A therapeutic application involves *in vivo* administration of a blocking antibody to a mammal in an amount effective to inhibit signaling by IL-13 and/or IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor. Preferably, the antibodies are human or humanized monoclonal antibodies of the present invention.

5

The antibodies may be used to treat diseases or conditions induced by either or both IL-13 and IL-4 including but not limited to fibrosis, Hodgkin's disease, ulcerative colitis, scleroderma, lung disorders such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, allergic rhinitis, oncological conditions, inflammatory bowel disease and other
10 inflammatory conditions in the gastrointestinal tract and allergic reactions to medication.

An antibody in accordance with the present invention is the murine monoclonal antibody 1D9, and humanized forms of mAb 1D9.

15 The amino acid sequence of the variable region of the light chain of mAb 1D9 is presented in SEQ ID NO: 27. The amino acid sequence for the variable region of the heavy chain of mAb 1D9 is presented as SEQ ID NO:28. Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR regions from V_L domain grafted onto a human consensus framework is presented in SEQ ID NO: 25. Amino acid sequence of murine 1D9 CDR regions from V_H domain grafted
20 onto human consensus framework is presented as SEQ ID NO: 26.

Antibodies of the present invention include, but are not limited to, monoclonal antibodies that comprise, in their light chain, residues 1 to 112 of SEQ ID NO:25; and antibodies that additionally or alternatively comprise, in their heavy chain, residues 1 to 121 of SEQ ID
25 NO:26, or monoclonal antibodies that comprise, in their light chain, residues 1 to 112 of SEQ ID NO:27; and antibodies that additionally or alternatively comprise, in their heavy chain, residues 1 to 121 of SEQ ID NO:28.

Particular monoclonal antibodies of the invention are selected from the group consisting of
30 mAb 1D9; a mAb that is cross-reactive with mAb 1D9; a mAb that binds to the same epitope as mAb 1D9; a mAb that competes with mAb 1D9 for binding to a cell that

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expresses human IL-13R α 1; a mAb that possesses a biological activity of mAb 1D9; and an antigen-binding fragment of any of the foregoing antibodies. Antibodies in accordance with this embodiment include 6A9 and 3F10 as discussed in the Examples.

- 5 In one embodiment, the antibody has a binding affinity for human IL-13R α 1 that is substantially equivalent to the binding affinity of mAb 1D9 for human IL-13R α 1. mAb 1D9 is an IgG1 antibody. mAb of other isotypes (including but not limited to IgG4), derived from mAb 1D9 are also encompassed by the present invention. Hybridoma cell lines that produce any such monoclonal antibodies also are provided by the present
10 invention.

- Procedures for switching (altering) the subclass or isotype of an antibody are also well known to those skilled in the art. Such procedures may involve, for example, recombinant DNA technology, whereby DNA encoding antibody polypeptide chains that confer the
15 desired subclass is substituted for DNA encoding the corresponding polypeptide chain of the parent antibody. This procedure is useful, for example, in certain antibody therapeutic applications where a particular antibody isotype is preferred, such as in the treatment of asthma where IgG4 may be the preferred antibody isotype.

- 20 One example of a biological activity of mAb 1D9 is the ability to bind to IL-13R α 1 and inhibit signaling by IL-13 and IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex. In one embodiment, a mAb of the invention possesses IL-13 biological activity blocking activity substantially equivalent to that of mAb 1D9; and possesses IL-4 biological activity blocking activity substantially equivalent to that of mAb 1D9. Such activity may be
25 measured in any suitable conventional assay (e.g. as measured in the CD23 expression assay described below).

- Particular embodiments of the invention are directed to novel polypeptides. DNA and amino acid sequence information has been determined for polypeptides that are
30 components of certain antibodies of the present invention, as discussed in Examples 7, 8, and 9 below. Among the polypeptides of the present invention is a purified polypeptide

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comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence presented in SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27 and SEQ ID NO:28. For in vivo use, the polypeptides advantageously are purified. A polypeptide may be purified individually, or in the form of a purified antibody of which the polypeptide is a component.

The ability of the antibodies of the present invention to interfere with signaling by IL-13 and/or IL-4 through the IL-13 receptor complex can be confirmed in a number of assays.

One assay that may be used is described in International Patent Publication No. WO 01/92340, which is incorporated herein by reference. This assay is based on ability of both IL-13 and IL-4 to enhance the expression of the activation-associated surface antigen CD23 on human B cells. The antibodies of the present invention are tested for the ability to inhibit CD23 expression induced by IL-13 and by IL-4.

15

In brief, antibodies raised against human IL-13R α 1 can be tested either in the form of hybridoma supernatants or purified protein. Prior to addition to cultures, the antibodies are buffer exchanged against culture medium (RPMI 1640 plus 10% v/v heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum) by centrifugation, using Centricon filter devices (Amicon) with a 10 kDa cutoff.

20

Human peripheral blood B cells are purified as described (Morris *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 418-423, 1999). The B cells (3×10^5 /well) in culture medium are placed in 96-well round-bottomed microtiter plates and preincubated at room temperature for 30 min with test antibodies. Recombinant human IL-13 or IL-4 is then added to the cultures, and the cells cultured for 20-24 hours at 37° C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂. At the end of the culture period, the cells are washed once in PBS+0.02% NaN₃ in the 96-well culture plate and resuspended in blocking buffer (2% normal rabbit serum +1% normal goat serum in PBS+NaN₃).

30

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Phycoerythrin (PE)-conjugated CD23 monoclonal antibody (mAb) or PE-conjugated isotype control mAb (both from Pharmingen) are added to cells at a final dilution of 1:10. Cells are incubated for 30 minutes at 4°C., washed x3 in PBS+NaN₃ and analyzed on a FacScan (Becton Dickinson) for CD23 expression.

5

Negative controls such as cells cultured with hybridoma growth medium or isotype-matched non-blocking human anti-hIL-13 receptor antibody are included. An anti-huIL-4R murine mAb (R&D Systems), previously shown to block the binding and function of both hIL-4 and hIL-13, can be used as a positive control for neutralization of CD23 induction by IL-4 and IL-13.

10

An alternative assay for identifying antibodies that function as IL-13R α 1 antagonists and block signaling by either IL-13 and/or IL-4 is described below and in the Examples.

15 In this assay, 293A12-cells are engineered to express chimeric polypeptides comprising the extracellular domain of either IL-13R α 1 or IL-4R α operably connected to the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of the protein, gp130. When the engineered 293A12-cells are in the presence of IL-13 or IL-4, the chimeric polypeptides form a heterodimeric receptor complex which permits signal transduction to occur. The IL-13- or
20 IL-4-mediated signal transduction is observable *via* an identifiable signal, such as the activation of a gene encoding a reporter molecule (Example 5).

Anti- IL-13R α 1 antibodies that antagonize IL-13 or IL-4 signaling through the IL-13 receptor will inhibit IL-13- and IL-4-mediated activation of the reporter molecule.

25

The level of signal transduction is conveniently determined by selecting cells wherein signal transduction activates a pathway regulating the expression of a gene encoding a reporter molecule that provides an identifiable signal. Preferred reporter molecules are enzymes such as luciferase.

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293A12 cells are particularly preferred in this assay as they are 293T cells which stably express genetic material encoding a luciferase reporter molecule (Example 3). The expression of the luciferase reporter molecule is regulated by a STAT-3 signaling pathway which is activated by gp130 signaling.

5

The signal transduction portion from gp130 is particularly preferred, as it induces STAT-3 phosphorylation which leads to the expression of the STAT-3 activated luciferase reporter gene. However, the signal transduction portion from other molecules may also be employed. The choice of the signal transduction portion of the polypeptides must be matched to the activation or promoter portion of the gene encoding the reporter molecule.

Those skilled in the art appreciate that the cell based assays of the invention, for example described above and in Example 4, may be utilised as a basis for screening for modulators of IL-13R α 1/ligand interaction. While such methods are well known to those skilled in the art, a brief description of the method is provided herein. The method involves subjecting appropriately engineered cells to a signal producing amount of IL-13 or IL-4 under conditions where, in the absence of any antagonism of ligand receptor binding, a signal, for example luciferase expression, may be detected. The exposure is then conducted in the presence of test compounds and the level of signal detected compared with that detected in the absence of a test compound. Test compounds may include compound libraries, for example libraries of natural product extracts or libraries of synthetic compounds. Alternatively, phage display libraries of antibody variable domains and the like, or panels of monoclonal antibodies against IL-13R α 1 may be screened across the assay.

25 Chimeric polypeptides that may be used in the assay of the present invention are described in Examples 1 and 2 and comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:10.

cDNA encoding the chimeric polypeptides contemplated for use in this assay comprise a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:7 and SEQ ID NO:9. The sequence defined by SEQ ID NO:7 comprises a sequence which encodes the IL-4R α extracellular domain

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fused to the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of gp130. SEQ ID NO:9 comprises a sequence which encodes the IL-13R α 1 extracellular domain fused to the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of gp130.

- 5 Although 293A12 cells are described in the assay of the present invention, other cells may be used. Generally a eukaryotic cell is employed, and more particularly, a mammalian cell. The mammalian cells may be derived from humans, livestock animals, laboratory test animals and companion animals. Non-mammalian cells contemplated herein include cells from avian species, reptilian species, amphibian species and insect species. Preferably, the
10 cell lacks endogenous γ c.

- The term "operably connected" is used in its broadest context to include molecules which have associated together such that they are in functional interaction with each other. Generally, the association is by a chemical linkage or bond. Preferably, the chemical
15 linkage or bond is a peptide bond. The terms include, therefore, a polypeptide comprising a contiguous series of amino acids each linked *via* a peptide bond wherein one contiguous series of amino acids has ligand-binding properties and another contiguous series of amino acids has signal transduction properties.

- 20 Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, agents used for adjusting tonicity, buffers, chelating agents, and absorption delaying agents and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutical active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active
25 ingredient, use thereof in the therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients can also be incorporated into the compositions.

- The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile
30 injectable solutions. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and

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fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dilution medium comprising, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of surfactants. The preventions of the action of
5 microorganisms can be brought about by various anti-bacterial and anti-fungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include agents to adjust tonicity, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminium
10 monostearate and gelatin. The compositions may also include buffers and chelating agents.

Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compounds in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with the active ingredient and optionally other active ingredients as required, followed by filtered sterilization or other appropriate means
15 of sterilization. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, suitable methods of preparation include vacuum drying and the freeze-drying technique which yield a powder of active ingredient plus any additionally desired ingredient.

20 The amount of active compound in such therapeutically useful compositions is such that a suitable dosage will be obtained.

The compositions of the present invention are useful in modifying an IL-13- or IL-4-mediated condition including but not limited to fibrosis, Hodgkin's disease, ulcerative
25 colitis, scleroderma, lung disorders such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, allergic rhinitis, oncological conditions, inflammatory bowel disease and other inflammatory conditions in the gastrointestinal tract, allergic reactions to medication and any other IL-13 mediated diseases or conditions.

30 The human and humanized antibodies of the present invention and in particular humanized 1D9 are useful in the treatment of such conditions. Any adverse condition resulting from

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IL-13 and/or IL-4 interaction with IL-13R α 1 may be treated or prevented by the administration of the antibodies of the invention such as humanized 1D9.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention contemplates a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a condition mediated by IL-13 and/or IL-4 such as but not limited to an inflammatory condition, said method comprising administering to a subject an effective amount of an antibody, such as humanized 1D9, for a time and under conditions sufficient to inhibit IL-13 and/or IL-4 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

10

An "effective amount" in this context is an amount of an antibody sufficient to reduce IL-13 and/or IL-4 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex by at least 40%, preferably at least 50%, more preferably by at least 60%, still more preferably by at least 70-80% or greater than 90%.

15

The method may also be measured at the level of amelioration of symptoms. Hence, an effective amount would be that amount required to at least partially alleviate symptoms of, for example, inflammation.

20 Preferably, the subject is a human. However, veterinary applications are also contemplated for livestock animals as well as companion animals. In such cases it would be necessary to prepare an appropriate antibody designed to avoid an immunogenic response to the antibody by the mammal.

25 In a specific embodiment, therefore, the present invention provides a method for ameliorating the effects of IL-13 or IL-4 mediated conditions in a human subject, said method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a humanized 1D9 monoclonal antibody or its equivalent for a time and under conditions sufficient to ameliorate the effects of inflammation.

30

The present invention further contemplates the use of a humanized 1D9 or its equivalent in

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the manufacture of a medicament in the treatment or prophylaxis of an inflammatory condition in a subject.

The humanized 1D9 may also be used to deliver specific drugs conjugated thereto to
5 particular sites, such as cells carrying the IL-13R α 1 receptor. The humanized 1D9 antibodies may also be used to conduct imaging analysis to screen for active IL-13R α 1 receptors.

The present invention is further described by the following non-limiting Examples.

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EXAMPLE 1***Construction of the IL13R α 1/gp130 chimera***

To generate the chimeric IL13R α 1/gp130 cDNA molecule, the IL13R was amplified with
5 a 5' oligomer containing an *Asc*I restriction enzyme site, for cloning into the pEFBOS
vector, and a 3' oligomer that contained an overlapping region homologous to the gp130
cDNA. The oligomers used to amplify the gp130 cDNA comprised a 3' oligomer
containing an *Mlu*I restriction enzyme site.

10 *IL-13R1 oligomers*

5' oligomer:

AGCTGGCGCGCCAGGCGCCTACGGAACTCAGCCACCTGTG [SEQ ID 11]

3' oligomer:

CAGGCACGACTATGGCTTCAATTTCTCCTGTGGAATTGCGCTTCTTACCTATACTC

15 [SEQ ID NO:12]

gp130 oligomers

5' oligomer:

GGAGAAATTGAAGCCATAGTCGTGCCTGTTTGCTTAGC [SEQ ID NO:13]

20 3' oligomer:

ACGTACGCGTTCACTGAGGCATGTAGCCGCTTGCCG [SEQ ID NO:14]

The PCR conditions to amplify the IL-13R α 1 and the gp130 regions required for the
construction of the chimeric cDNA were identical for both molecules. One cycle of 94°C
25 for 2 mins, 35 cycles of 94°C for 10 secs, 50°C for 10 secs and 68°C for 1 min and one
cycle at 68°C for 5 mins. The molecules were amplified using the PLATINUM *Pfx* DNA
polymerase kit (Invitrogen).

The chimeric cDNA molecule was amplified using the PCR products generated from the
30 previously described reactions, with the same conditions being used, except that the

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extension time was lengthened from 60 to 90 secs. The oligomers used to generate the chimeric cDNA molecule were:

5' oligomer:

5 AGCTGGCGCGCCAGGCGCCTACGGAACTCAGCCACCTGTG [SEQ ID NO:11]

3' oligomer:

ACGTACGCGTTCACTGAGGCATGTAGCCGCCTTGCCG [SEQ ID NO:14]

The chimeric cDNA was the cloned into the *Mlu*I restriction enzyme site of the pEFBOS mammalian expression vector, which contains the murine IL-3 signal sequence and a FLAG peptide at the N terminus. The cloning was carried out using the Amersham ligation kit.

EXAMPLE 2

15 *Construction of the IL-4R α /gp130 chimera*

The IL-4R α was amplified by RT-PCR, from mRNA isolated from Jurkat cells, using the Titan RT-PCR kit (Roche). The oligomers use to amplify the IL-4R α were:-

20 5' oligomer:

TGA AGG TCT TGC AAG AGC CCA CCT GCG [SEQ ID NO:15]

3' oligomer:

GTG CTG CTC GAA GGG CTCCCT GTA GGA G [SEQ ID NO:16]

25 The PCR conditions were as follows. One cycle of 50°C for 30 mins and 94°C for 2 mins, 35 cycles of 94°C for 30 secs, 50°C for 30 secs and 68°C for 1 min and one cycle of 68°C for 7 min.

To generate the chimeric IL-4R α /gp130 cDNA molecule, the IL-4R α was amplified with oligomers that comprised of a 5' oligomer that contained an *Asc*I restriction enzyme site, for cloning into the pEFBOS vector and a 3' oligomer that contained an overlapping region

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homologous to the gp130 cDNA. The oligomers used to amplify the gp130 cDNA comprised a 3' oligomer containing an *Mlu*I restriction enzyme site.

IL-4R oligomers

5

5' oligomer:

AGCTGGCGCGCCTGAAGGTCTTGCAGGAGCCCACCTGCG [SEQ ID NO:17]

3' oligomer:

CAGGCACGACTATGGCTTCAATTTCTCCGTGCTGCTCGAAGGGCTCCCTGTAGGAG

10 [SEQ ID NO:18]

gp130 oligomers

5' oligomer:

15 GGAGAAATTGAAGCCATAGTCGTGCCTGTTTGCTTAGC [SEQ ID NO:13]

3' oligomer:

ACGTACGCGTTCACTGAGGCATGTAGCCGCTTGCCG [SEQ ID NO:14]

20 The PCR conditions to amplify the IL-4 α receptor and the gp130 regions required for the construction of the chimeric cDNA were identical for both molecules. One cycle of 94°C for 2 mins, 35 cycles of 94°C for 10 secs, 50°C for 10 secs and 68°C for 1 min and one cycle at 68°C for 5 mins. The molecules were amplified using the PLATINUM *Pfx* DNA polymerase kit (Invitrogen).

25 The chimeric cDNA molecule was amplified using the PCR products generated from the previously described reactions, with the same conditions being used, except that the extension time was lengthened from 60 to 90 secs. The oligomers used to generate the chimeric cDNA molecule were:

30 5' oligomer:

AGCTGGCGCGCCTGAAGGTCTTGCAGGAGCCCACCTGCG [SEQ ID NO:17]

- 35 -

3' oligomer:

ACGTACGCGTTCACTGAGGCATGTAGCCGCCTTGCCG

[SEQ ID NO:14]

The chimeric cDNA was cloned into the *Mlu*I restriction enzyme site of the pEFBOS
5 mammalian expression vector, which contains the murine IL-3 signal sequence and a
FLAG peptide at the N terminus. The cloning was carried out using the Amersham ligation
kit.

EXAMPLE 3

10

Generation of A12 cells

293T cells (obtained from Amrad Biotech) were cotransfected with 10 µg APRE-luc
(Nakajima *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 15: 3651-3658, 1996) and 1 µg pGK-puro using lipofectamine
(Life Technologies, Lot #KE4Y01).

15

Cells were selected in 25 µg/ml puromycin and positive clones tested for luciferase
response.

Cell line A25-20 was subsequently further cloned by limit dilution, giving the clone 293T-
20 A12.

EXAMPLE 4

Development of assays for analysis of IL-13R α 1 interaction

25 Human factor-dependent (GM-CSF, IL-6, IL-4, or IL-13 etc.) TF-1 cells were previously
used as the standard bioassay for IL-13 activity which is based on assessing the
neutralizing/inhibitory activity of mouse and human mAbs. However, the assay has proven
to be extremely unreliable with a relatively poor response to IL-13 and a low signal to
background ratio.

30

- 36 -

Development of a cell-based assay

The inventors developed an assay based on a chimeric receptor strategy. The strategy involves fusing the extracellular domain of both the IL-13R α 1 and the IL-4R α to the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of gp130. Following production of these two
5 chimeric receptors in the 293A12 cell line (a 293T derivative with stable expression of a luciferase reporter under the control of a STAT-3 responsive promoter), IL-13 mediated dimerization activates STAT-3 and subsequently luciferase reporter gene expression (Figure 1).

10

An important aspect of this strategy is that it allows the identification of IL-13R α 1 antagonists such as mAbs that inhibit IL-4 signaling mediated through the IL-4 type II receptor complex. IL-4 signals through a type I receptor complex that incorporates the IL-4R α and γ c, and a type II receptor complex that incorporates the IL-4R α and IL-13R α 1.
15 Cell lines such as TF-1 are not suited to this purpose as they co-express γ c and IL-13R α 1 such that IL-4 may signal through either of the two receptor complexes. In contrast, in the engineered cell line of the present invention, only IL-4 signaling through the type II complex should lead to luciferase expression, irrespective of 293T cell γ c expression.

20 Using IL-13R α 1 and gp130 cDNAs as template, a human IL-13R α 1-gp130 chimeric receptor cDNA is generated by splice-overlap-extension PCR and cloned into pEFBOS for expression as an N-terminal FLAG-tagged protein. For generation of the IL-4R α -gp130 chimeric receptor, an IL-4R α cDNA (extracellular domain only) is cloned by RT-PCR using mRNA extracted from TF-1 cells. The chimeric IL-4R α -gp130 receptor cDNA is
25 generated by splice-overlap-extension PCR and also cloned into pEFBOS for expression as an N-terminal FLAG-tagged protein.

Details of both chimeric receptors are provided in schematic form in Figure 2. Transient expression in COS cells, followed by Western blot analysis with anti-FLAG or anti-IL-

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13R α 1 antibodies confirmed that both constructs encode a protein of the expected molecular weight (Figure 3).

To isolate stable lines, 293A12 cells are co-transfected with the chimeric receptor constructs and a vector encoding the gene for hygromycin resistance. Following
5 hygromycin selection, 100 isolated resistant colonies are picked and expanded through 48 and 24 well plates. Subsequently 56 of the picked colonies are assayed for luciferase in the presence of LIF (+ve control), IL-13 and IL-4. Thirteen of the 56 colonies assayed appear to express luciferase in response to both IL-13 and IL-4 in addition to LIF (Table 2) and of
10 these 11 were expanded for freezing and further analysis.

The two cell lines with the best signal to noise ratio (3.1.2 and 3.2.4) were subsequently cloned by limited dilution and for both, a full dose response analysis with respect to IL-4, IL-13 and LIF was conducted (Figure 4). For both cell lines, the response to IL-13 appears
15 similar to that observed for LIF with 50% of maximal activity observed at 100-200 pg/ml. For IL-4, 50% of maximal activity observed at 2-4 ng/ml for both lines. Consistent with earlier data, the signal to noise ratio for both lines is in excess of 10. The data indicate that these cell lines represent the best cell-based assays for either IL-13 or IL-4.

20 Molecular assay

A molecular assay based on the interaction of IL-13R α 1 with IL-13 represents the best primary screen for both monoclonal antibodies and, potentially, small molecule antagonists. As stated above, however, the interaction of IL-13 with the IL-13R α 1 is weak
25 (>200 nM) and not amenable to a simple ELISA-based approach. While FRET and fluorescence polarization-based assays have been contemplated, the development of such assays is labour and material intensive.

A chimeric receptor protein that incorporates the extracellular domain of the IL-13R α 1
30 (human or mouse) and the Fc portion of human IgG has been developed (R & D Systems). These chimeric proteins are expressed as preformed dimers, based on inter-Fc region

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disulphide bonds and are expected to associate more tightly with IL-13 than the monomeric form of the receptor.

For initial Biosensor studies, human IL-13 was immobilized to the Biosensor chip and a
5 dose-response analysis of human and mouse IL-13R α 1-Fc binding was completed. Both
chimeric receptors associated with human IL-13, with the signal obtained for the mouse
receptor substantially higher than that obtained with the human receptor. Similar results are
obtained with immobilized mouse IL-13. These findings confirm the cross-species activity
of IL-13. To confirm the specificity of this interaction, a competitive binding-based
10 approach is employed. A fixed concentration of chimeric mouse receptor protein was
incubated with titrating soluble mouse IL-13 and binding of the receptor to immobilized
mouse IL-13 was assessed. The soluble IL-13 was able to compete for binding to the chip
in a dose-dependant manner. Similar data was obtained using the chimeric human receptor.

15 A qualitative comparison of sensorgrams obtained in this study to data obtained previously
with monomeric receptor protein, indicated a substantial improvement in binding kinetics.
This improvement is attributed to a much slower off-rate for the dimeric form, compared
with the monomeric form, of the receptor. To further quantify this interaction a complete
dose-response analysis using both human and mouse chimeric receptor proteins and
20 immobilized human and mouse IL-13 was undertaken. Primary data obtained for the
binding of the chimeric human and mouse receptors to mouse IL-13 are presented in Table
3. The chimeric mouse receptor appears to have an approximately 10-fold greater affinity
for both human and mouse IL-13 compared with the chimeric human receptor.
Nevertheless, the chimeric human receptor demonstrates a 100-fold increase in affinity for
25 IL-13 compared with the monomeric form of the receptor.

Biosensor data indicate a substantial increase in binding affinity for the dimeric form of the
receptor compared with the monomeric form and suggested that an ELISA-based approach
to a molecular assay may be feasible. Preliminary experiments indicated that the
30 interaction of soluble chimeric receptors with plate bound mouse IL-13 is readily
detectable using an anti-huIg-HRPO conjugate. As expected, a higher concentration of the

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human receptor is required to obtain a signal equivalent to that obtained with the mouse receptor. Subsequently, both chimeric mouse and human receptors were titrated over various concentrations of plate bound IL-13 to establish optimal assay conditions. Results indicated that the chimeric human receptor titrates over a dose-range of 0.312-10 µg/ml with plate bound IL-13 at concentrations greater than 2.5 µg/ml. In comparison, the chimeric mouse receptor titrates over a dose-range of 0.02-0.625 µg/ml with plate bound IL-13 at greater than 1.25 µg/ml. As expected, control chimeric receptor, Flt-Fc, failed to bind in this assay.

10

EXAMPLE 5

Analysis of IL-13Rα1-specific mouse mAbs

Analysis using biochemical assays - Biosensor and ELISA

Initially mouse mAb 1D9 is tested for its ability to inhibit the interaction of the chimeric human and mouse IL-13Rα1-Fc with IL-13 using both an ELISA- and Biosensor-based approach. In Biosensor studies, 1D9 clearly inhibits the interaction of the chimeric human receptor with both human and mouse IL-13 but has no effect on the binding of the chimeric mouse receptor (Figure 5). Identical results are obtained with the ELISA-based assay. 1D9 is a potent inhibitor of the chimeric human receptor, compared with a control mAb, but has no effect on the binding of the chimeric mouse receptor to mouse IL-13 (Figure 6). The Biosensor study incorporated a 1D9 dose-response analysis and a further dose-response analysis was undertaken using the ELISA. These results demonstrated that 1D9 is a potent antagonist with an IC₅₀ similar to the concentration of target receptor used in the assays (~20 nM for the ELISA). The selectivity of 1D9 for human but not mouse IL-13Rα1 is also demonstrated using Western blot analysis.

In further studies, additional mouse mAbs are tested by ELISA for their ability to inhibit the interaction of the chimeric human receptor with IL-13. mAb 6A9, which interacts with the same epitope as 1D9 shows potent antagonist activity (Figure 7). mAb 3F10 binds to a different epitope and appeared to have a partial inhibitory activity. In contrast, mAb 2A2

- 40 -

which binds to a further unrelated epitope and which is most useful in Western blot analysis, fails to inhibit the chimeric receptor-ligand interaction. As expected unrelated control mAbs 2H10 and 6C12 had no effect on binding.

5 Analysis using the cell-based assay

The uncloned IL-13/IL-4 - responsive transfected 293A12 derivative, 3.2.4, is expanded and used to assess the antagonist activity of the IL-13R α 1 - specific mouse mAbs 1D9, 6A9 and 2A2. 3.2.4 cells are pre-incubated for 45 mins in titrating mAb prior to the
10 addition of either IL-13 or IL-4 to a final concentration of 10 or 1 ng/ml. Luciferase production is assessed at 24 hrs.

Results presented in Figure 8 demonstrate that, in agreement with biochemical assay data, mAbs 1D9 and 6A9 (but not mAb 2A2) are able to inhibit IL-13 mediated luciferase
15 expression. For both 6A9 and 1D9, the inhibitory activity was most pronounced with IL-13 at 1 ng/ml. 1D9 appeared to be more potent than 6A9 with almost complete inhibition of the response to 1 ng/ml of IL-13 over the dose-range of mAb tested. The negative control unrelated mAb 2H10 had no effect on IL-13-induced luciferase expression as expected.

20 Unlike biochemical-based assays and existing cell-based assays, the 3.2.4 line allows the effects of IL-13R α 1 specific mAbs on IL-4 signaling through the type II IL-4 receptor complex to be assessed. Results presented in Figure 9 demonstrate that both mAbs that are able to inhibit IL-13-mediated activity are also able to inhibit IL-4 mediated luciferase expression. Again, the effect was substantially more pronounced with cytokine at 1 ng/ml
25 compared with 10 ng/ml and again 1D9 appeared to be the most potent of the two antibodies. As with IL-13, neither mAb 2A2 nor the negative control mAb 2H10, had any effect on IL-4-induced luciferase expression.

EXAMPLE 6

Cloning and sequencing of the murine antibody variable regions

Messenger RNA was prepared from hybridoma cells producing the 1D9 mAb and reverse
5 transcribed using an oligo-dT primer to produce cDNA. Partially degenerate PCR primers
based on the amino-terminal amino acid sequence and the antibody isotype were used to
amplify the mature mouse heavy and light variable domains and incorporate restriction
enzyme sites for cloning. The subsequent clones and PCR products were sequenced to
10 reveal the amino acid sequence for each of the variable regions of 1D9 (Figure 1).

EXAMPLE 7

Construction of a human Fab template

A synthetic human fragment antibody binding (Fab) was generated from synthetic
15 oligonucleotides as a template for intermediate and humanized variants of the 1D9 mouse
antibody. The synthetic human Fab consisted of variable domain sequences derived from
the consensus sequences for the most abundant human subclasses ($V_L\kappa$ subgroup I and V_H
subgroup III) and human constant regions (REI human κ_1 light chain C_L and IgG1 C_{H1}).
The synthetic human Fab sequences were subsequently inserted into a single *E. coli*
20 expression vector to generate a dicistronic construct for expression of either soluble or
phage displayed functional Fab.

EXAMPLE 8

Generation of CDR-grafted Fabs and mouse-human chimeric Fabs

25 As a starting point for humanization, a CDR-grafted Fab was generated by grafting the six
complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of the parent 1D9 antibody onto the
synthetic human Fab. Optimization of key framework residues within a CDR-graft Fab is
often required for correct presentation of the murine CDRs by the human framework and
30 hence retention of potent binding affinity. Chimeric Fab fragments are equivalent in their
antigen binding properties to the fully murine Fab fragment so can be used to determine if

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the CDR-grafted Fab requires framework optimization. A mouse-human chimeric Fab fragment consisting of the murine 1D9 heavy and light chain variable regions fused to the corresponding synthetic human constant domains was therefore generated as a reference for antigen binding affinity.

5

EXAMPLE 9

Comparison of the binding affinities of the chimeric and CDR-grafted Fabs

The binding affinity of the CDR-grafted and chimeric Fabs for IL-13R α 1 were compared
10 in competition based assays, both as phage displayed Fabs in an ELISA format (Figure 11A.) and as purified soluble protein by Biacore (Figure 11B). The CDR-grafted Fab has similar affinity for IL-13R α 1 as the reference murine-human chimeric Fab. This indicates that the CDR-graft Fab does not require optimization of the framework residues and can be considered humanized.

15

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible to variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is to be understood that the invention includes all such variations and modifications. The invention also includes all of the steps, features, compositions and compounds referred to or indicated in
20 this specification, individually or collectively, and any and all combinations of any two or more of said steps or features.

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TABLE 2

Response of transfected (FLAG-tagged IL-13R α 1-gp130 and IL-4R α -gp130 and picked 293A12 colonies to LIF, IL-13 and IL-4

Line#	Med	LIF*	IL-13	IL-4
3.1.1	6791	61220	7381	12469
3.1.2	3539	42150	34094 (9.6)	53998 (15.2)
2.3.1	4626	43264	4383	4458
2.3.2	5850	52813	5377	5252
1.2.2	4921	45047	15093 (3.1)	29866 (6.1)
1.2.3	7222	159076	7183	7298
3.2.4*	7783	61163	42046 (5.4)	117971 (15.1)
3.2.5	6823	62906	73145 (10.7)	129369 (18.9)
3.2.6	7849	67302	8307	16826
3.2.7	21589	163102	88581 (4.1)	136760 (6.3)
3.2.8	10698	89447	10352	12778
3.2.9	4093	45747	4141	4530

5

* LIF, IL-13 and IL-4 all used at a final concentration of 100 ng/ml, 24 hr assay.

* Representative data, 12 of 56 colonies assessed.

TABLE 3

Affinity (KD) of chimeric mouse and human IL-13R α 1-Fc proteins for immobilized mouse and human IL-13

10

	Chimeric receptor*	
	mIL-13R α 1-Fc	hIL-13R α 1-Fc
Mouse IL-13	0.536 nM	15.11 nM
Human IL-13	0.784 nM	5.93 nM

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CLAIMS

1. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof which binds to a mammalian IL-13R α 1 chain or an antibody-binding portion thereof, wherein the binding of the antibody to IL-13R α 1 antagonizes IL-13 receptor-mediated signaling.
2. The antibody of Claim 1 wherein the IL-13 receptor-mediated signaling is by IL-13.
3. The antibody of Claim 1 wherein the IL-13 receptor-mediated signaling is by IL-13 and IL-4.
4. The antibody of Claim 1 or 2 or 3 wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
5. The antibody of Claim 4 wherein the IL-13R α 1 is of human origin.
6. The antibody of Claim 4 wherein the IL-13R α 1 is of rat, canine, ovine or cynomolgous monkey origin.
7. The antibody of Claim 5 or 6 wherein the antibody is a human antibody.
8. The antibody of Claim 5 or 6 wherein the antibody is a deimmunized antibody.
9. The antibody of Claim 8 wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.
10. The antibody of Claim 9 wherein the antibody is a humanized form of murine monoclonal antibody ID9 deposited at the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC), Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, United Kingdom, under Accession No. ____.

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11. The antibody of any one of Claims 1 to 10 wherein the antibody is a fragment of a whole antibody.
12. The antibody of Claim 11 wherein the antibody fragment is an Fv, Fab, Fab' or F(ab')₂ fragment.
13. An antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof which binds to human IL-13R α 1 and ovine IL-13R α 1 or an antibody-binding portion thereof and which inhibits IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.
14. An antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof which binds to human IL-13R α 1 and cynamologous IL-13R α 1 or an antibody-binding portion thereof and which inhibits IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.
15. An antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof which binds to human IL-13R α 1 and canine IL-13R α 1 or an antibody-binding portion thereof and which inhibits IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.
16. An antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof which binds to human IL-13R α 1 and rat IL-13R α 1 or an antibody-binding portion thereof and which inhibits IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.
17. An antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof which binds to human IL-13R α 1 and murine IL-13R α 1 or an antibody-binding portion thereof and which inhibits IL-13 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.
18. An antibody of claim 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 wherein the antibody inhibits IL-4 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.
19. A method for producing an antibody of the present invention comprising immunizing a non-human animal with an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide, or immunogenic part

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thereof for a time and under conditions sufficient for antibodies directed against the IL-13R α 1 polypeptide to be generated in said animal.

20. A method for producing a hybridoma cell line comprising immunizing a non-human animal with an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide, or immunogenic part thereof harvesting spleen cells from the immunized animal, fusing the harvested spleen cells to a myeloma cell line to generate hybridoma cells and identifying a hybridoma cell line that produces a monoclonal antibody that binds an IL-13R α 1 polypeptide.

21. The method of Claim 19 or 20 wherein the non-human animal is a mouse.

22. The method of Claim 21 wherein the mouse is a transgenic mouse which produces human antibodies.

23. The method of Claim 19 or 20 wherein the immunogenic part of IL-13R α 1 polypeptide is an extracellular domain.

24. A humanized form of murine monoclonal antibody ID9 deposited at the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC), Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, United Kingdom, under Accession No. ____.

25. An antibody comprising a variable region of a light chain of at least one CDR from the light chain of an antibody of any one of Claims 1 to 18.

26. The antibody of Claim 25 wherein the variable region is from murine monoclonal antibody ID9 deposited at the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC), Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, United Kingdom, under Accession No. ____.

27. The antibody of Claim 25 or 26 comprising a CDR as defined in any one or more of SEQ ID NOs:19 to 21.

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28. The antibody of Claim 27 wherein the variable region is defined by SEQ ID NO:27.
29. An antibody comprising a variable region of a heavy chain of at least one CDR from the light chain of an antibody of any one of Claims 1 to 18.
30. The antibody of Claim 29 wherein the variable region is from murine monoclonal antibody ID9 deposited at the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC), Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, United Kingdom, under Accession No. ____.
31. The antibody of Claim 29 or 30 comprising a CDR as defined in any one or more of SEQ ID NOs:22 to 24.
32. The antibody of Claim 29 wherein the variable region is defined by SEQ ID NO:28.
33. A composition comprising an antibody of any one of Claims 1 to 18 or 25 to 32.
34. A method of treating a disease condition in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of an antibody of any one of Claims 1 to 18 or 25 to 32 or a composition of Claim 33.
35. The method of Claim 34 wherein the mammal is a human.
36. The method of Claim 35 wherein the disease condition is fibrosis, Hodgkin's disease, ulcerative colitis, scleroderma, allergic rhinitis, oncological conditions, a lung disorder or an inflammatory disorder.

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37. The method of Claim 36 wherein the lung disorder is asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

38. The method of Claim 36 wherein the inflammatory condition is a condition of the gastrointestinal tract.

39. A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a condition mediated by IL-13 and/or IL-4 such as but not limited to an inflammatory condition, said method comprising administering to a subject an effective amount of an antibody, such as humanized 1D9, for a time and under conditions sufficient to inhibit IL-13, or IL-13 and IL-4 signaling through the IL-13 receptor complex.

40. The method of Claim 39 wherein the mammal is a human.

41. A humanized 1D9 or its equivalent in the manufacture of a medicament in the treatment or prophylaxis of an inflammatory condition in a subject.

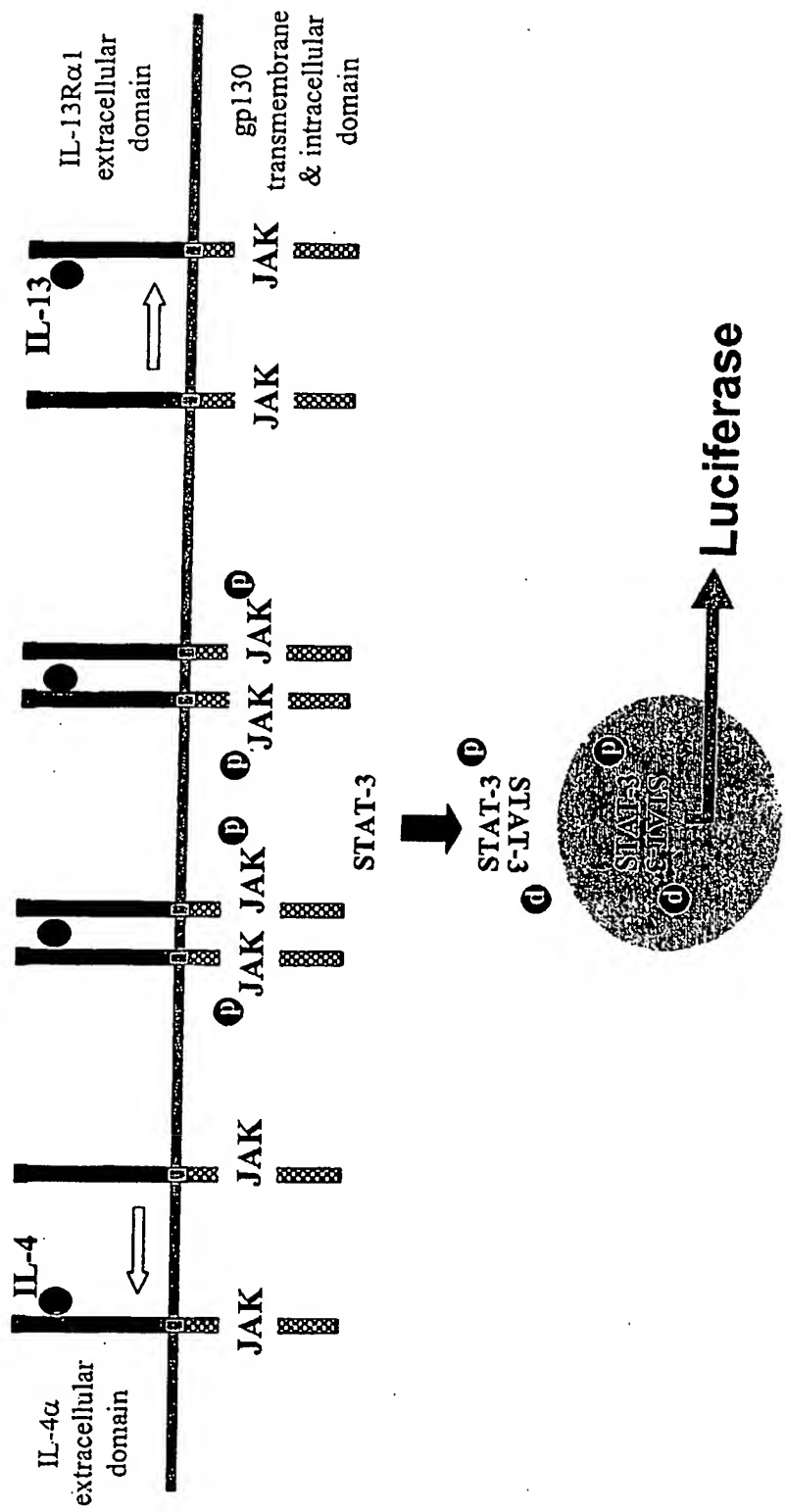


Figure 1

2/11

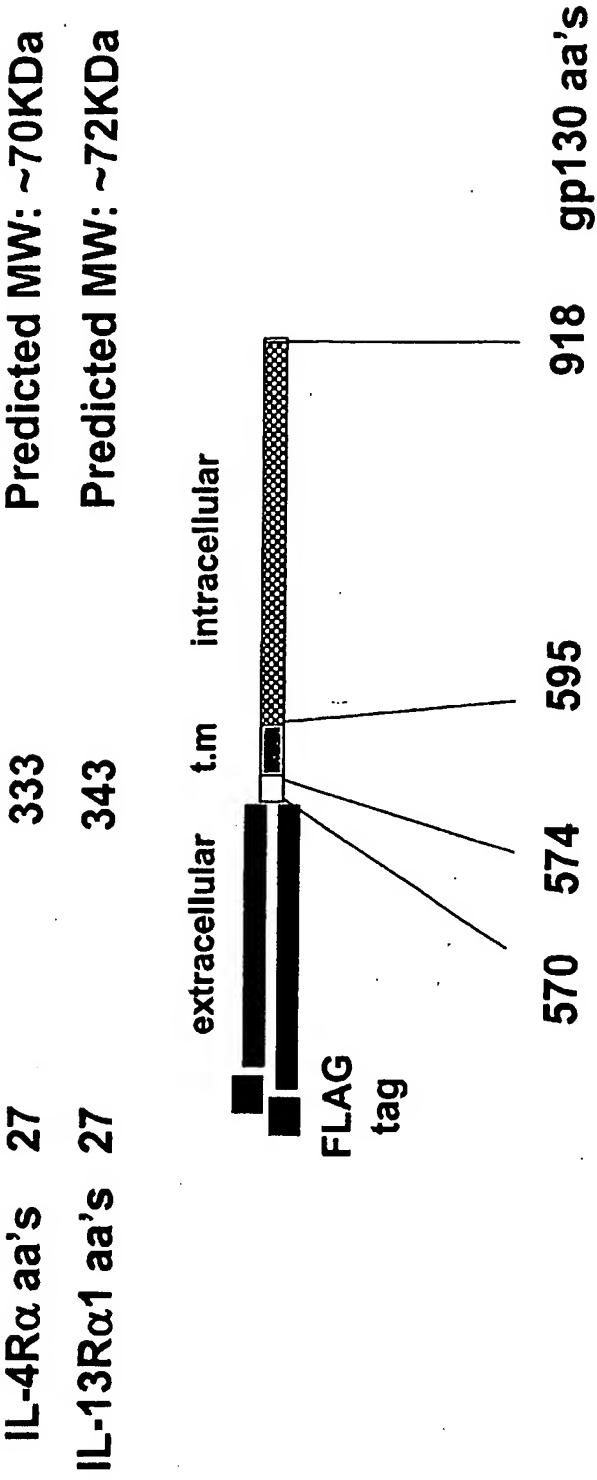


Figure 2

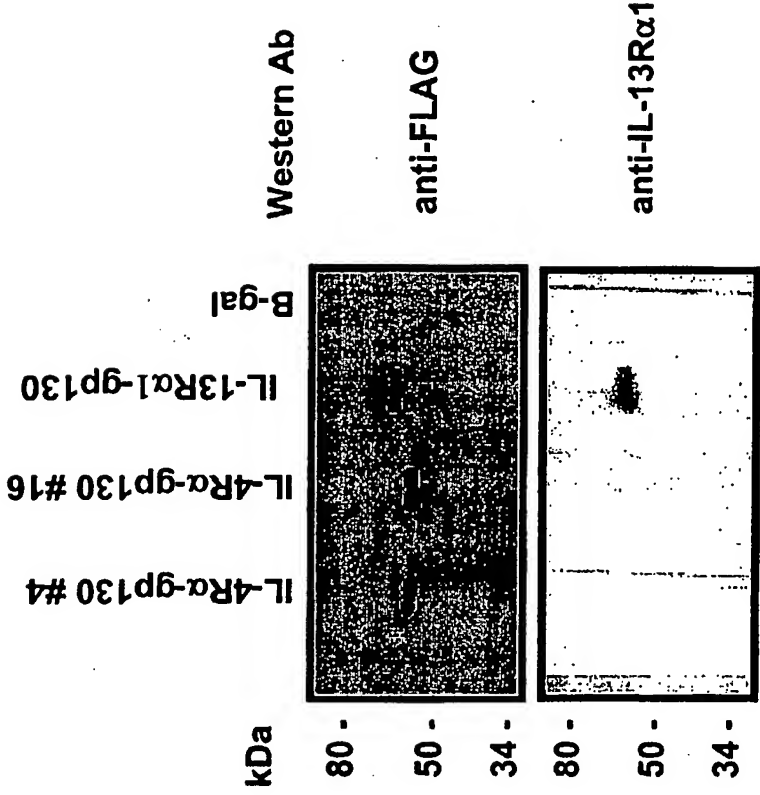


Figure 3

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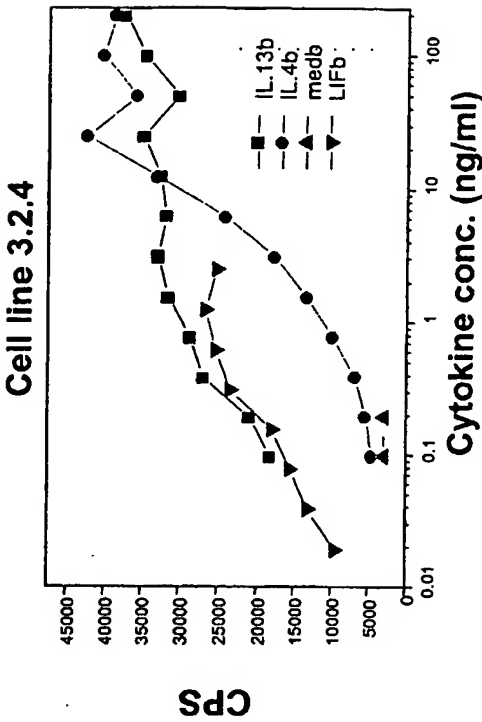


Figure 4B

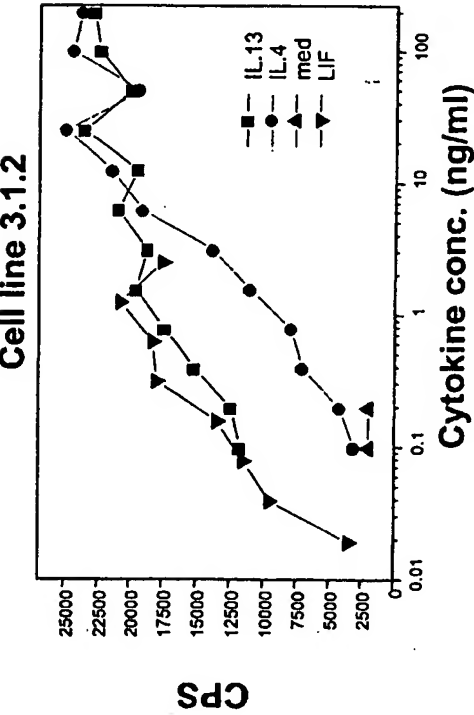


Figure 4A

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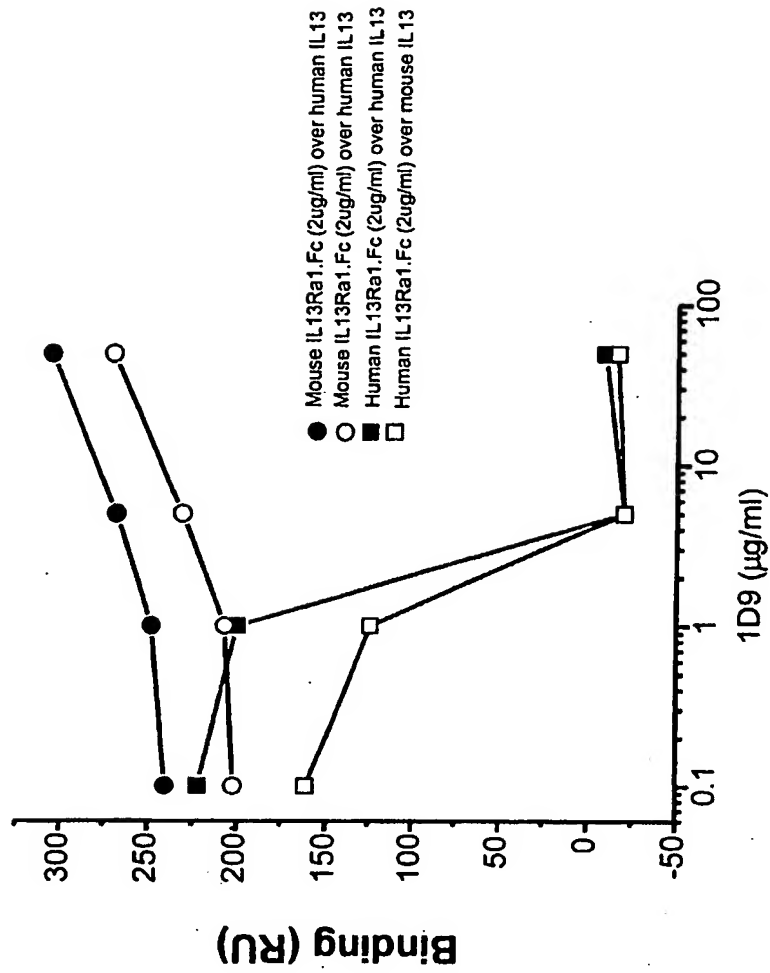


Figure 5

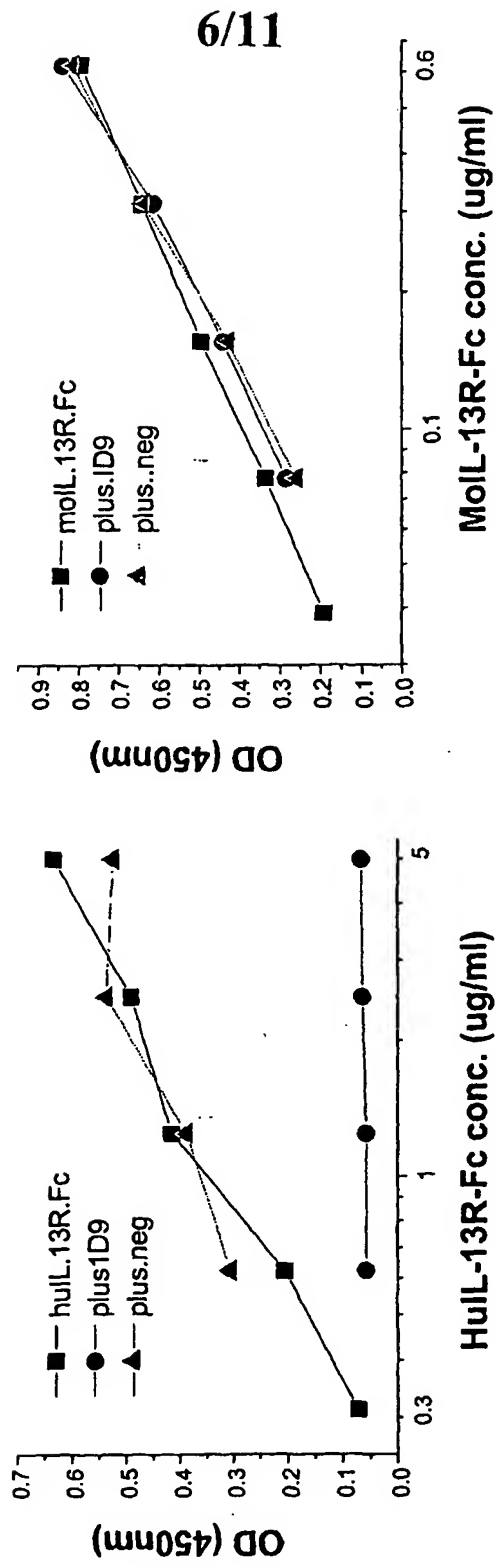


Figure 6A

Figure 6B

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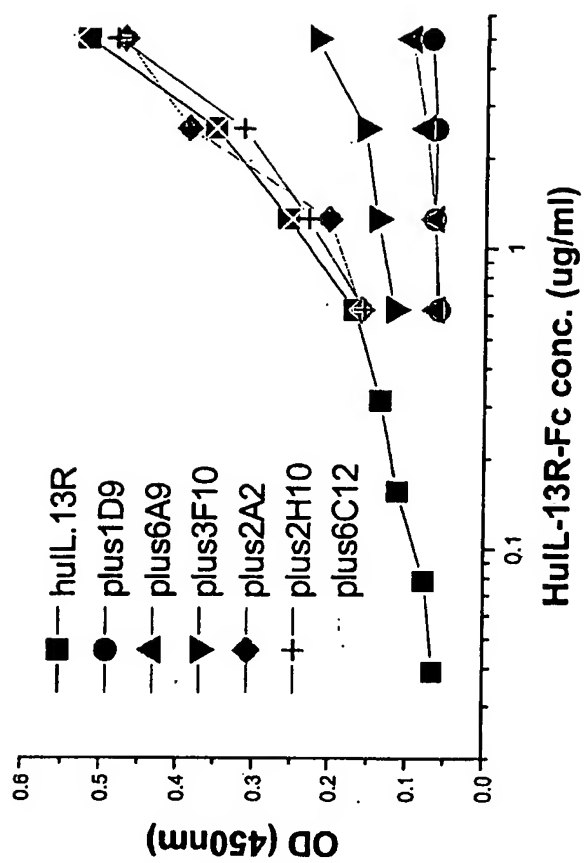


Figure 7

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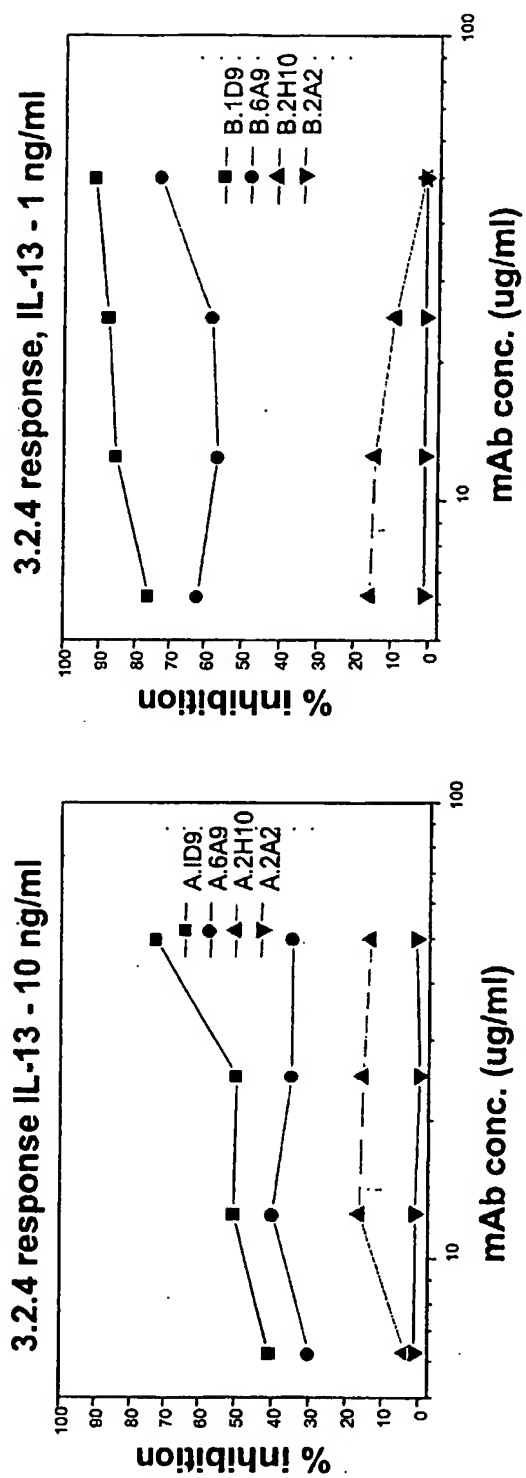


Figure 8

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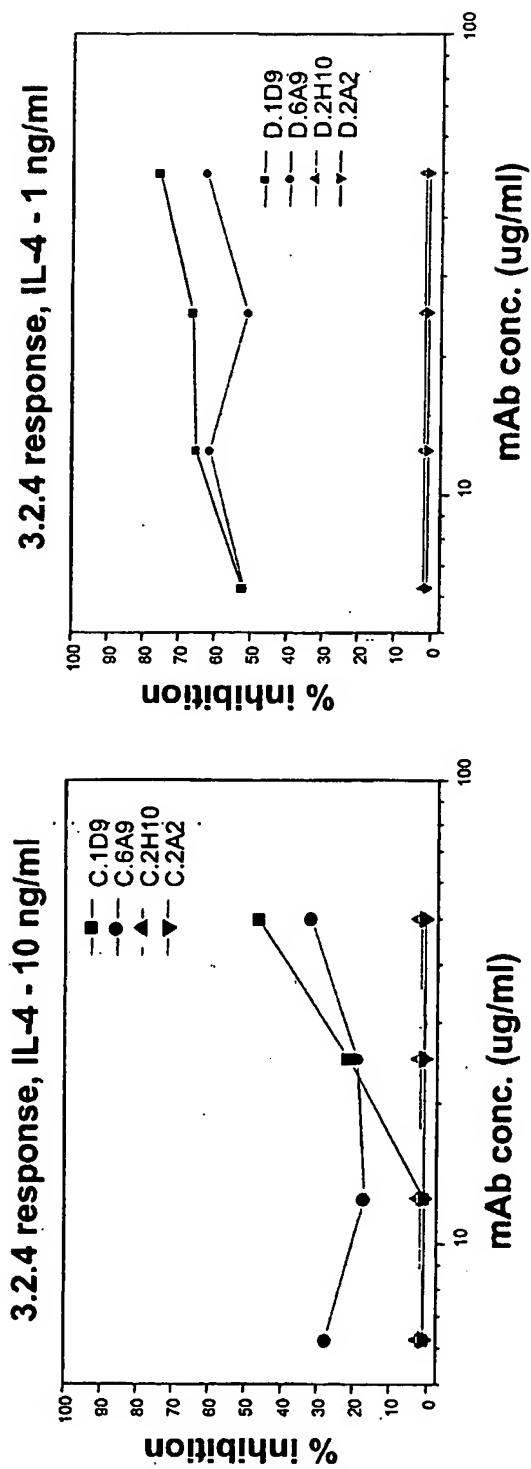


Figure 9

10/11

V_L domain

	10	20	abcde	30	40
Mu.1D9	DILMTQAAFSNPVTLGTSASISCRSSKSLLSNGITYLYWYLQKP				
HuV _L KI	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITC-----WYQQKP				
	FR1		CDR1		
	50	60	70	80	
Mu.1D9	GQSPQLLIYQMSNLASGVDPDRFSCSGSGTDFTLSISRVEA				
HuV _L KI	GKAPKLLIY-----GVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQP				
	FR2	CDR2	FR3		
	90	100			
Mu.1D9	EDVGFYYCAQNLELPFTFGSGTKLEIE				
HuV _L KI	EDFATYYC-----FGQGTKVEIK				
	CDR3		FR4		

V_H domain

	10	20	30	40
Mu.1D9	EVKLVESGGGLVKPGGSLKLSCAASGFTFSGYGMSWVRQT			
HuV _H III	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAAS-----WVRQA			
	FR1		CDR1	
	50	a	60	70
Mu.1D9	PEKRLEWVATISGLGGYTYYPDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYL			
HuV _H III	PGKGLEWVA-----RFTISRDNKNTLYL			
	FR2	CDR2	FR3	
	abc	90	100abcd	110
Mu.1D9	QMSSLRSDDTAFYYCARRFYGDYVGAMDYWGQGTSVTVSS			
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	CDR3		FR4	

Figure 10

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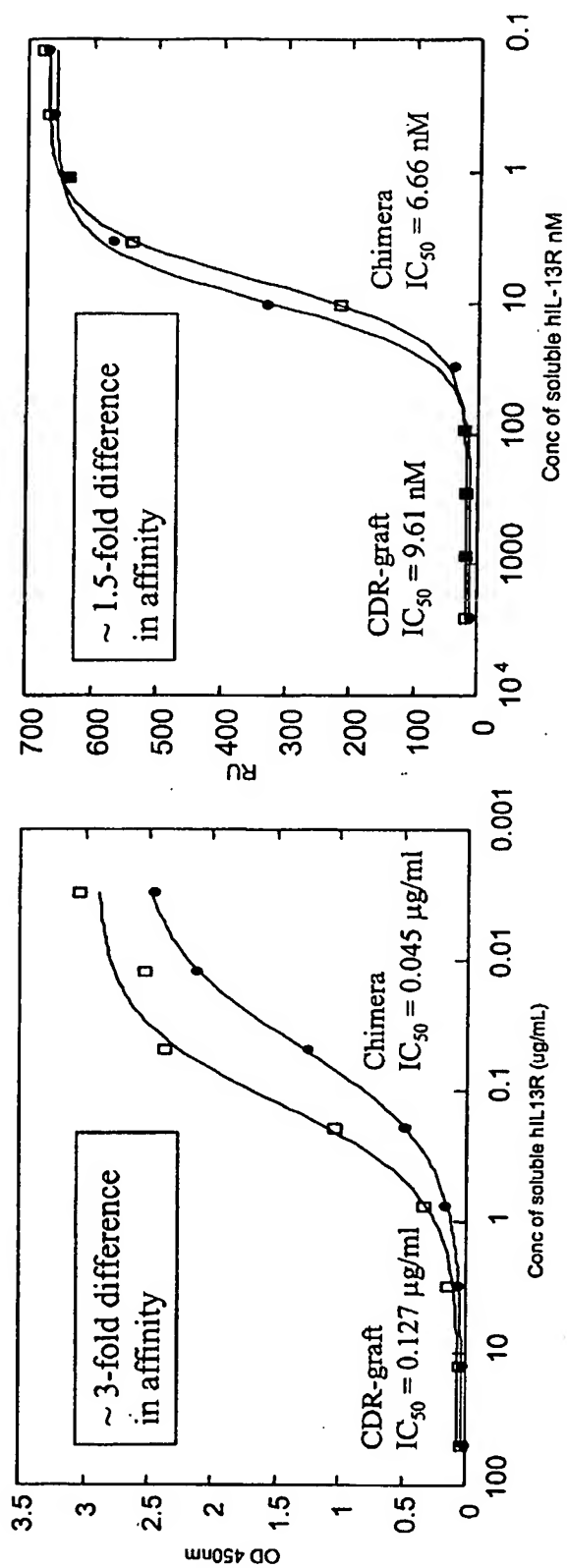


Figure 11B

Figure 11A

- 1 -

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 Nash, Andrew (US only)
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 Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys Ser Thr Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Gln Leu
 50 55 60
 gtt ttt ctg ctc tcc gaa gcc cac acg tgt atc cct gag aac aac gga 240
 Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala His Thr Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Asn Gly
 65 70 75 80
 ggc gcg ggg tgc gtg tgc cac ctg ctg atg gat gac gtg gtc agt gcg 288

- 2 -

Gly	Ala	Gly	Cys	Val	Cys	His	Leu	Leu	Met	Asp	Asp	Val	Val	Ser	Ala		
				85					90					95			
gat	aac	tat	aca	ctg	gac	ctg	tgg	gct	ggg	cag	cag	ctg	ctg	tgg	aag	336	
Asp	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asp	Leu	Trp	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Leu	Leu	Trp	Lys		
			100					105					110				
ggc	tcc	ttc	aag	ccc	agc	gag	cat	gtg	aaa	ccc	agg	gcc	cca	gga	aac	384	
Gly	Ser	Phe	Lys	Pro	Ser	Glu	His	Val	Lys	Pro	Arg	Ala	Pro	Gly	Asn		
			115					120				125					
ctg	aca	gtt	cac	acc	aat	gtc	tcc	gac	act	ctg	ctg	ctg	acc	tgg	agc	432	
Leu	Thr	Val	His	Thr	Asn	Val	Ser	Asp	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Trp	Ser		
			130					135				140					
aac	ccg	tat	ccc	cct	gac	aat	tac	ctg	tat	aat	cat	ctc	acc	tat	gca	480	
Asn	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Asn	His	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Ala		
					150					155					160		
gtc	aac	att	tgg	agt	gaa	aac	gac	ccg	gca	gat	ttc	aga	atc	tat	aac	528	
Val	Asn	Ile	Trp	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Ala	Asp	Phe	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Asn		
				165				170						175			
gtg	acc	tac	cta	gaa	ccc	tcc	ctc	cgc	atc	gca	gcc	agc	acc	ctg	aag	576	
Val	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Thr	Leu	Lys		
			180					185					190				
tct	ggg	att	tcc	tac	agg	gca	cgg	gtg	agg	gcc	tgg	gct	cag	tgc	tat	624	
Ser	Gly	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Arg	Val	Arg	Ala	Trp	Ala	Gln	Cys	Tyr		
			195					200				205					
aac	acc	acc	tgg	agt	gag	tgg	agc	ccc	agc	acc	aag	tgg	cac	aac	tcc	672	
Asn	Thr	Thr	Trp	Ser	Glu	Trp	Ser	Pro	Ser	Thr	Lys	Trp	His	Asn	Ser		
			210				215					220					
tac	agg	gag	ccc	ttc	gag	cag	cac	ctc	ctg	ctg	ggc	gtc	agc	gtt	tcc	720	
Tyr	Arg	Glu	Pro	Phe	Glu	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Ser	Val	Ser		
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tgc	att	gtc	atc	ctg	gcc	gtc	tgc	ctg	ttg	tgc	tat	gtc	agc	atc	acc	768	
Cys	Ile	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Cys	Leu	Leu	Cys	Tyr	Val	Ser	Ile	Thr		
				245				250						255			
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Lys	Ile	Lys	Lys	Glu	Trp	Trp	Asp	Gln	Ile	Pro	Asn	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ser		
			260					265					270				
cgc	ctc	gtg	gct	ata	ata	atc	cag	gat	gct	cag	ggg	tca	cag	tgg	gag	864	
Arg	Leu	Val	Ala	Ile	Ile	Ile	Gln	Asp	Ala	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gln	Trp	Glu		
			275				280					285					
aag	cgg	tcc	cga	ggc	cag	gaa	cca	gcc	aag	tgc	cca	cac	tgg	aag	aat	912	
Lys	Arg	Ser	Arg	Gly	Gln	Glu	Pro	Ala	Lys	Cys	Pro	His	Trp	Lys	Asn		
			290			295					300						
tgt	ctt	acc	aag	ctc	ttg	ccc	tgt	ttt	ctg	gag	cac	aac	atg	aaa	agg	960	
Cys	Leu	Thr	Lys	Leu	Leu	Pro	Cys	Phe	Leu	Glu	His	Asn	Met	Lys	Arg		

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305	310	315	320	
gat gaa gat cct cac aag gct gcc aaa gag atg cct ttc cag ggc tct				1008
Asp Glu Asp Pro His Lys Ala Ala Lys Glu Met Pro Phe Gln Gly Ser	325	330	335	
gga aaa tca gca tgg tgc cca gtg gag atc agc aag aca gtc ctc tgg				1056
Gly Lys Ser Ala Trp Cys Pro Val Glu Ile Ser Lys Thr Val Leu Trp	340	345	350	
cca gag agc atc agc gtg gtg cga tgt gtg gag ttg ttt gag gcc ccg				1104
Pro Glu Ser Ile Ser Val Val Arg Cys Val Glu Leu Phe Glu Ala Pro	355	360	365	
gtg gag tgt gag gag gag gag gag gta gag gaa gaa aaa ggg agc ttc				1152
Val Glu Cys Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Lys Gly Ser Phe	370	375	380	
tgt gca tcg cct gag agc agc agg gat gac ttc cag gag gga agg gag				1200
Cys Ala Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Arg Asp Asp Phe Gln Glu Gly Arg Glu	385	390	395	400
ggc att gtg gcc cgg cta aca gag agc ctg ttc ctg gac ctg ctc gga				1248
Gly Ile Val Ala Arg Leu Thr Glu Ser Leu Phe Leu Asp Leu Leu Gly	405	410	415	
gag gag aat ggg ggc ttt tgc cag cag gac atg ggg gag tca tgc ctt				1296
Glu Glu Asn Gly Gly Phe Cys Gln Gln Asp Met Gly Glu Ser Cys Leu	420	425	430	
ctt cca cct tcg gga agt acg agt gct cac atg ccc tgg gat gag ttc				1344
Leu Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Thr Ser Ala His Met Pro Trp Asp Glu Phe	435	440	445	
cca agt gca ggg ccc aag gag gca cct ccc tgg ggc aag gag cag cct				1392
Pro Ser Ala Gly Pro Lys Glu Ala Pro Pro Trp Gly Lys Glu Gln Pro	450	455	460	
ctc cac ctg gag cca agt cct cct gcc agc ccg acc cag agt cca gac				1440
Leu His Leu Glu Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr Gln Ser Pro Asp	465	470	475	480
aac ctg act tgc aca gag acg ccc ctc gtc atc gca ggc aac cct gct				1488
Asn Leu Thr Cys Thr Glu Thr Pro Leu Val Ile Ala Gly Asn Pro Ala	485	490	495	
tac cgc agc ttc agc aac tcc ctg agc cag tca ccg tgt ccc aga gag				1536
Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Asn Ser Leu Ser Gln Ser Pro Cys Pro Arg Glu	500	505	510	
ctg ggt cca gac cca ctg ctg gcc aga cac ctg gag gaa gta gaa ccc				1584
Leu Gly Pro Asp Pro Leu Leu Ala Arg His Leu Glu Glu Val Glu Pro	515	520	525	
gag atg ccc tgt gtc ccc cag ctc tct gag cca acc act gtg ccc caa				1632
Glu Met Pro Cys Val Pro Gln Leu Ser Glu Pro Thr Thr Val Pro Gln	530	535	540	

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cct gag cca gaa acc tgg gag cag atc ctc cgc cga aat gtc ctc cag	1680
Pro Glu Pro Glu Thr Trp Glu Gln Ile Leu Arg Arg Asn Val Leu Gln	
545 550 555 560	
cat ggg gca gct gca gcc ccc gtc tcg gcc ccc acc agt ggc tat cag	1728
His Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Val Ser Ala Pro Thr Ser Gly Tyr Gln	
565 570 575	
gag ttt gta cat gcg gtg gag cag ggt ggc acc cag gcc agt gcg gtg	1776
Glu Phe Val His Ala Val Glu Gln Gly Gly Thr Gln Ala Ser Ala Val	
580 585 590	
gtg ggc ttg ggt ccc cca gga gag gct ggt tac aag gcc ttc tca agc	1824
Val Gly Leu Gly Pro Pro Gly Glu Ala Gly Tyr Lys Ala Phe Ser Ser	
595 600 605	
ctg ctt gcc agc agt gct gtg tcc cca gag aaa tgt ggg ttt ggg gct	1872
Leu Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Pro Glu Lys Cys Gly Phe Gly Ala	
610 615 620	
agc agt ggg gaa gag ggg tat aag cct ttc caa gac ctc att cct ggc	1920
Ser Ser Gly Glu Glu Gly Tyr Lys Pro Phe Gln Asp Leu Ile Pro Gly	
625 630 635 640	
tgc cct ggg gac cct gcc cca gtc cct gtc ccc ttg ttc acc ttt gga	1968
Cys Pro Gly Asp Pro Ala Pro Val Pro Val Pro Leu Phe Thr Phe Gly	
645 650 655	
ctg gac agg gag cca cct cgc agt ccg cag agc tca cat ctc cca agc	2016
Leu Asp Arg Glu Pro Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Ser Ser His Leu Pro Ser	
660 665 670	
agc tcc cca gag cac ctg ggt ctg gag ccg ggg gaa aag gta gag gac	2064
Ser Ser Pro Glu His Leu Gly Leu Glu Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Glu Asp	
675 680 685	
atg cca aag ccc cca ctt ccc cag gag cag gcc aca gac ccc ctt gtg	2112
Met Pro Lys Pro Pro Leu Pro Gln Glu Gln Ala Thr Asp Pro Leu Val	
690 695 700	
gac agc ctg ggc agt ggc att gtc tac tca gcc ctt acc tgc cac ctg	2160
Asp Ser Leu Gly Ser Gly Ile Val Tyr Ser Ala Leu Thr Cys His Leu	
705 710 715 720	
tgc ggc cac ctg aaa cag tgt cat ggc cag gag gat ggt ggc cag acc	2208
Cys Gly His Leu Lys Gln Cys His Gly Gln Glu Asp Gly Gly Gln Thr	
725 730 735	
cct gtc atg gcc agt cct tgc tgt ggc tgc tgc tgt gga gac agg tcc	2256
Pro Val Met Ala Ser Pro Cys Cys Gly Cys Cys Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser	
740 745 750	
tcg ccc cct aca acc ccc ctg agg gcc cca gac ccc tct cca ggt ggg	2304
Ser Pro Pro Thr Thr Pro Leu Arg Ala Pro Asp Pro Ser Pro Gly Gly	
755 760 765	

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 Val Pro Leu Glu Ala Ser Leu Cys Pro Ala Ser Leu Ala Pro Ser Gly
 770 775 780

atc tca gag aag agt aaa tcc tca tca tcc ttc cat cct gcc cct ggc 2400
 Ile Ser Glu Lys Ser Lys Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe His Pro Ala Pro Gly
 785 790 795 800

aat gct cag agc tca agc cag acc ccc aaa atc gtg aac ttt gtc tcc 2448
 Asn Ala Gln Ser Ser Ser Gln Thr Pro Lys Ile Val Asn Phe Val Ser
 805 810 815

gtg gga ccc aca tac atg agg gtc tct tag 2478
 Val Gly Pro Thr Tyr Met Arg Val Ser
 820 825

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Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp Lys Met
 35 40 45

Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys Ser Thr Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Gln Leu
 50 55 60

Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala His Thr Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Asn Gly
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys His Leu Leu Met Asp Asp Val Val Ser Ala
 85 90 95

Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp Leu Trp Ala Gly Gln Gln Leu Leu Trp Lys
 100 105 110

Gly Ser Phe Lys Pro Ser Glu His Val Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro Gly Asn
 115 120 125

Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser

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130	135	140
Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala		
145	150	155 160
Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu Asn Asp Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Asn		
	165	170 175
Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys		
	180	185 190
Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Cys Tyr		
	195	200 205
Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Trp His Asn Ser		
	210	215 220
Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu Gln His Leu Leu Leu Gly Val Ser Val Ser		
	225	230 235 240
Cys Ile Val Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Leu Leu Cys Tyr Val Ser Ile Thr		
	245	250 255
Lys Ile Lys Lys Glu Trp Trp Asp Gln Ile Pro Asn Pro Ala Arg Ser		
	260	265 270
Arg Leu Val Ala Ile Ile Ile Gln Asp Ala Gln Gly Ser Gln Trp Glu		
	275	280 285
Lys Arg Ser Arg Gly Gln Glu Pro Ala Lys Cys Pro His Trp Lys Asn		
	290	295 300
Cys Leu Thr Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Phe Leu Glu His Asn Met Lys Arg		
	305	310 315 320
Asp Glu Asp Pro His Lys Ala Ala Lys Glu Met Pro Phe Gln Gly Ser		
	325	330 335
Gly Lys Ser Ala Trp Cys Pro Val Glu Ile Ser Lys Thr Val Leu Trp		
	340	345 350
Pro Glu Ser Ile Ser Val Val Arg Cys Val Glu Leu Phe Glu Ala Pro		
	355	360 365

- 7 -

Val Glu Cys Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Lys Gly Ser Phe
 370 375 380

Cys Ala Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Arg Asp Asp Phe Gln Glu Gly Arg Glu
 385 390 395 400

Gly Ile Val Ala Arg Leu Thr Glu Ser Leu Phe Leu Asp Leu Leu Gly
 405 410 415

Glu Glu Asn Gly Gly Phe Cys Gln Gln Asp Met Gly Glu Ser Cys Leu
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Leu Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Thr Ser Ala His Met Pro Trp Asp Glu Phe
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Pro Ser Ala Gly Pro Lys Glu Ala Pro Pro Trp Gly Lys Glu Gln Pro
 450 455 460

Leu His Leu Glu Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr Gln Ser Pro Asp
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Asn Leu Thr Cys Thr Glu Thr Pro Leu Val Ile Ala Gly Asn Pro Ala
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Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Asn Ser Leu Ser Gln Ser Pro Cys Pro Arg Glu
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Leu Gly Pro Asp Pro Leu Leu Ala Arg His Leu Glu Glu Val Glu Pro
 515 520 525

Glu Met Pro Cys Val Pro Gln Leu Ser Glu Pro Thr Thr Val Pro Gln
 530 535 540

Pro Glu Pro Glu Thr Trp Glu Gln Ile Leu Arg Arg Asn Val Leu Gln
 545 550 555 560

His Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Val Ser Ala Pro Thr Ser Gly Tyr Gln
 565 570 575

Glu Phe Val His Ala Val Glu Gln Gly Gly Thr Gln Ala Ser Ala Val
 580 585 590

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Val Gly Leu Gly Pro Pro Gly Glu Ala Gly Tyr Lys Ala Phe Ser Ser
595 600 605

Leu Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Pro Glu Lys Cys Gly Phe Gly Ala
610 615 620

Ser Ser Gly Glu Glu Gly Tyr Lys Pro Phe Gln Asp Leu Ile Pro Gly
625 630 635 640

Cys Pro Gly Asp Pro Ala Pro Val Pro Val Pro Leu Phe Thr Phe Gly
645 650 655

Leu Asp Arg Glu Pro Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Ser Ser His Leu Pro Ser
660 665 670

Ser Ser Pro Glu His Leu Gly Leu Glu Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Glu Asp
675 680 685

Met Pro Lys Pro Pro Leu Pro Gln Glu Gln Ala Thr Asp Pro Leu Val
690 695 700

Asp Ser Leu Gly Ser Gly Ile Val Tyr Ser Ala Leu Thr Cys His Leu
705 710 715 720

Cys Gly His Leu Lys Gln Cys His Gly Gln Glu Asp Gly Gly Gln Thr
725 730 735

Pro Val Met Ala Ser Pro Cys Cys Gly Cys Cys Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser
740 745 750

Ser Pro Pro Thr Thr Pro Leu Arg Ala Pro Asp Pro Ser Pro Gly Gly
755 760 765

Val Pro Leu Glu Ala Ser Leu Cys Pro Ala Ser Leu Ala Pro Ser Gly
770 775 780

Ile Ser Glu Lys Ser Lys Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe His Pro Ala Pro Gly
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Asn Ala Gln Ser Ser Ser Gln Thr Pro Lys Ile Val Asn Phe Val Ser
805 810 815

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Val Gly Pro Thr Tyr Met Arg Val Ser
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gcc ggc ggc ggg ggc ggg ggc ggg ggc gcc gcg cct acg gaa act cag 96
Ala Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Ala Ala Pro Thr Glu Thr Gln
20 25 30
cca cct gtg aca aat ttg agt gtc tct gtt gaa aac ctc tgc aca gta 144
Pro Pro Val Thr Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Val Glu Asn Leu Cys Thr Val
35 40 45
ata tgg aca tgg aat cca ccc gag gga gcc agc tca aat tgt agt cta 192
Ile Trp Thr Trp Asn Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Cys Ser Leu
50 55 60
tgg tat ttt agt cat ttt ggc gac aaa caa gat aag aaa ata gct ccg 240
Trp Tyr Phe Ser His Phe Gly Asp Lys Gln Asp Lys Lys Ile Ala Pro
65 70 75 80
gaa act cgt cgt tca ata gaa gta ccc ctg aat gag agg att tgt ctg 288
Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Val Pro Leu Asn Glu Arg Ile Cys Leu
85 90 95
caa gtg ggg tcc cag tgt agc acc aat gag agt gag aag cct agc att 336
Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu Lys Pro Ser Ile
100 105 110
ttg gtt gaa aaa tgc atc tca ccc cca gaa ggt gat cct gag tct gct 384
Leu Val Glu Lys Cys Ile Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Pro Glu Ser Ala
115 120 125
gtg act gag ctt caa tgc att tgg cac aac ctg agc tac atg aag tgt 432
Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser Tyr Met Lys Cys
130 135 140
tct tgg ctc cct gga agg aat acc agt ccc gac act aac tat act ctc 480
Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Asn Tyr Thr Leu
145 150 155 160
tac tat tgg cac aga agc ctg gaa aaa att cat caa tgt gaa aac atc 528
Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln Cys Glu Asn Ile

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	165	170	175	
ttt aga gaa ggc caa tac ttt ggt tgt tcc ttt gat ctg acc aaa gtg				576
Phe Arg Glu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gly Cys Ser Phe Asp Leu Thr Lys Val				
	180	185	190	
aag gat tcc agt ttt gaa caa cac agt gtc caa ata atg gtc aag gat				624
Lys Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Gln His Ser Val Gln Ile Met Val Lys Asp				
	195	200	205	
aat gca gga aaa att aaa cca tcc ttc aat ata gtg cct tta act tcc				672
Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Pro Ser Phe Asn Ile Val Pro Leu Thr Ser				
	210	215	220	
cgt gtg aaa cct gat cct cca cat att aaa aac ctc tcc ttc cac aat				720
Arg Val Lys Pro Asp Pro Pro His Ile Lys Asn Leu Ser Phe His Asn				
	225	230	235	240
gat gac cta tat gtg caa tgg gag aat cca cag aat ttt att agc aga				768
Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val Gln Trp Glu Asn Pro Gln Asn Phe Ile Ser Arg				
	245	250	255	
tgc cta ttt tat gaa gta gaa gtc aat aac agc caa act gag aca cat				816
Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Val Glu Val Asn Asn Ser Gln Thr Glu Thr His				
	260	265	270	
aat gtt ttc tac gtc caa gag gct aaa tgt gag aat cca gaa ttt gag				864
Asn Val Phe Tyr Val Gln Glu Ala Lys Cys Glu Asn Pro Glu Phe Glu				
	275	280	285	
aga aat gtg gag aat aca tct tgt ttc atg gtc cct ggt gtt ctt cct				912
Arg Asn Val Glu Asn Thr Ser Cys Phe Met Val Pro Gly Val Leu Pro				
	290	295	300	
gat act ttg aac aca gtc aga ata aga gtc aaa aca aat aag tta tgc				960
Asp Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Arg Ile Arg Val Lys Thr Asn Lys Leu Cys				
	305	310	315	320
tat gag gat gac aaa ctc tgg agt aat tgg agc caa gaa atg agt ata				1008
Tyr Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Trp Ser Asn Trp Ser Gln Glu Met Ser Ile				
	325	330	335	
ggt aag aag cgc aat tcc aca ctc tac ata acc atg tta ctc att gtt				1056
Gly Lys Lys Arg Asn Ser Thr Leu Tyr Ile Thr Met Leu Leu Ile Val				
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cca gtc atc gtc gca gat gca atc ata gta ctc ctg ctt tac cta aaa				1104
Pro Val Ile Val Ala Asp Ala Ile Ile Val Leu Leu Tyr Leu Lys				
	355	360	365	
agg ctc aag att att ata ttc cct cca att cct gat cct ggc aag att				1152
Arg Leu Lys Ile Ile Ile Phe Pro Pro Ile Pro Asp Pro Gly Lys Ile				
	370	375	380	
ttt aaa gaa atg ttt gga gac cag aat gat gat act ctg cac tgg aag				1200
Phe Lys Glu Met Phe Gly Asp Gln Asn Asp Asp Thr Leu His Trp Lys				
	385	390	395	400

- 11 -

aag tac gac atc tat gag aag caa acc aag gag gaa acc gac tct gta 1248
 Lys Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Glu Lys Gln Thr Lys Glu Glu Thr Asp Ser Val
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gtg ctg ata gaa aac ctg aag aaa gcc tct cag tga 1284
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Pro Pro Val Thr Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Val Glu Asn Leu Cys Thr Val
 35 40 45

Ile Trp Thr Trp Asn Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Cys Ser Leu
 50 55 60

Trp Tyr Phe Ser His Phe Gly Asp Lys Gln Asp Lys Lys Ile Ala Pro
 65 70 75 80

Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Val Pro Leu Asn Glu Arg Ile Cys Leu
 85 90 95

Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu Lys Pro Ser Ile
 100 105 110

Leu Val Glu Lys Cys Ile Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Pro Glu Ser Ala
 115 120 125

Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser Tyr Met Lys Cys
 130 135 140

Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Asn Tyr Thr Leu
 145 150 155 160

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Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln Cys Glu Asn Ile
 165 170 175

Phe Arg Glu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gly Cys Ser Phe Asp Leu Thr Lys Val
 180 185 190

Lys Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Gln His Ser Val Gln Ile Met Val Lys Asp
 195 200 205

Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Pro Ser Phe Asn Ile Val Pro Leu Thr Ser
 210 215 220

Arg Val Lys Pro Asp Pro Pro His Ile Lys Asn Leu Ser Phe His Asn
 225 230 235 240

Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val Gln Trp Glu Asn Pro Gln Asn Phe Ile Ser Arg
 245 250 255

Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Val Glu Val Asn Asn Ser Gln Thr Glu Thr His
 260 265 270

Asn Val Phe Tyr Val Gln Glu Ala Lys Cys Glu Asn Pro Glu Phe Glu
 275 280 285

Arg Asn Val Glu Asn Thr Ser Cys Phe Met Val Pro Gly Val Leu Pro
 290 295 300

Asp Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Arg Ile Arg Val Lys Thr Asn Lys Leu Cys
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Trp Ser Asn Trp Ser Gln Glu Met Ser Ile
 325 330 335

Gly Lys Lys Arg Asn Ser Thr Leu Tyr Ile Thr Met Leu Leu Ile Val
 340 345 350

Pro Val Ile Val Ala Asp Ala Ile Ile Val Leu Leu Leu Tyr Leu Lys
 355 360 365

Arg Leu Lys Ile Ile Ile Phe Pro Pro Ile Pro Asp Pro Gly Lys Ile
 370 375 380

Phe Lys Glu Met Phe Gly Asp Gln Asn Asp Asp Thr Leu His Trp Lys

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385 390 395 400

Lys Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Glu Lys Gln Thr Lys Glu Glu Thr Asp Ser Val
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1	5					10					15							
acc act gaa tct aca ggt gaa ctt cta gat cca tgt ggt tat atc agt																		96
Thr Thr Glu Ser Thr Gly Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro Cys Gly Tyr Ile Ser																		
	20					25					30							
cct gaa tct cca gtt gta caa ctt cat tct aat ttc act gca gtt tgt																		144
Pro Glu Ser Pro Val Val Gln Leu His Ser Asn Phe Thr Ala Val Cys																		
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gtg cta aag gaa aaa tgt atg gat tat ttt cat gta aat gct aat tac																		192
Val Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Met Asp Tyr Phe His Val Asn Ala Asn Tyr																		
	50					55					60							
att gtc tgg aaa aca aac cat ttt act att cct aag gag caa tat act																		240
Ile Val Trp Lys Thr Asn His Phe Thr Ile Pro Lys Glu Gln Tyr Thr																		
65	70					75					80							
atc ata aac aga aca gca tcc agt gtc acc ttt aca gat ata gct tca																		288
Ile Ile Asn Arg Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Phe Thr Asp Ile Ala Ser																		
	85					90					95							
tta aat att cag ctc act tgc aac att ctt aca ttc gga cag ctt gaa																		336
Leu Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Cys Asn Ile Leu Thr Phe Gly Gln Leu Glu																		
	100					105					110							
cag aat gtt tat gga atc aca ata att tcg ggc ttg cct cca gaa aaa																		384
Gln Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Glu Lys																		
	115					120					125							
cct aaa aat ttg agt tgc att gtg aac gag ggg aag aaa atg agg tgt																		432
Pro Lys Asn Leu Ser Cys Ile Val Asn Glu Gly Lys Lys Met Arg Cys																		
	130					135					140							

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gag tgg gat ggt gga agg gaa aca cac ttg gag aca aac ttc act tta	480
Glu Trp Asp Gly Gly Arg Glu Thr His Leu Glu Thr Asn Phe Thr Leu	
145 150 155 160	
aaa tct gaa tgg gca aca cac aag ttt gct gat tgc aaa gca aaa cgt	528
Lys Ser Glu Trp Ala Thr His Lys Phe Ala Asp Cys Lys Ala Lys Arg	
165 170 175	
gac acc ccc acc tca tgc act gtt gat tat tct act gtg tat ttt gtc	576
Asp Thr Pro Thr Ser Cys Thr Val Asp Tyr Ser Thr Val Tyr Phe Val	
180 185 190	
aac att gaa gtc tgg gta gaa gca gag aat gcc ctt ggg aag gtt aca	624
Asn Ile Glu Val Trp Val Glu Ala Glu Asn Ala Leu Gly Lys Val Thr	
195 200 205	
tca gat cat atc aat ttt gat cct gta tat aaa gtg aag ccc aat ccg	672
Ser Asp His Ile Asn Phe Asp Pro Val Tyr Lys Val Lys Pro Asn Pro	
210 215 220	
cca cat aat tta tca gtg atc aac tca gag gaa ctg tct agt atc tta	720
Pro His Asn Leu Ser Val Ile Asn Ser Glu Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu	
225 230 235 240	
aaa ttg aca tgg acc aac cca agt att aag agt gtt ata ata cta aaa	768
Lys Leu Thr Trp Thr Asn Pro Ser Ile Lys Ser Val Ile Ile Leu Lys	
245 250 255	
tat aac att caa tat agg acc aaa gat gcc tca act tgg agc cag att	816
Tyr Asn Ile Gln Tyr Arg Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser Thr Trp Ser Gln Ile	
260 265 270	
cct cct gaa gac aca gca tcc acc cga tct tca ttc act gtc caa gac	864
Pro Pro Glu Asp Thr Ala Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Phe Thr Val Gln Asp	
275 280 285	
ctt aaa cct ttt aca gaa tat gtg ttt agg att cgc tgt atg aag gaa	912
Leu Lys Pro Phe Thr Glu Tyr Val Phe Arg Ile Arg Cys Met Lys Glu	
290 295 300	
gat ggt aag gga tac tgg agt gac tgg agt gaa gaa gca agt ggg atc	960
Asp Gly Lys Gly Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Ser Glu Glu Ala Ser Gly Ile	
305 310 315 320	
acc tat gaa gat aga cca tct aaa gca cca agt ttc tgg tat aaa ata	1008
Thr Tyr Glu Asp Arg Pro Ser Lys Ala Pro Ser Phe Trp Tyr Lys Ile	
325 330 335	
gat cca tcc cat act caa ggc tac aga act gta caa ctc gtg tgg aag	1056
Asp Pro Ser His Thr Gln Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val Gln Leu Val Trp Lys	
340 345 350	
aca ttg cct cct ttt gaa gcc aat gga aaa atc ttg gat tat gaa gtg	1104
Thr Leu Pro Pro Phe Glu Ala Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Asp Tyr Glu Val	
355 360 365	

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act ctc aca aga tgg aaa tca cat tta caa aat tac aca gtt aat gcc	1152
Thr Leu Thr Arg Trp Lys Ser His Leu Gln Asn Tyr Thr Val Asn Ala	
370 375 380	
aca aaa ctg aca gta aat ctc aca aat gat cgc tat cta gca acc cta	1200
Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Asn Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ala Thr Leu	
385 390 395 400	
aca gta aga aat ctt gtt ggc aaa tca gat gca gct gtt tta act atc	1248
Thr Val Arg Asn Leu Val Gly Lys Ser Asp Ala Ala Val Leu Thr Ile	
405 410 415	
cct gcc tgt gac ttt caa gct act cac cct gta atg gat ctt aaa gca	1296
Pro Ala Cys Asp Phe Gln Ala Thr His Pro Val Met Asp Leu Lys Ala	
420 425 430	
ttc ccc aaa gat aac atg ctt tgg gtg gaa tgg act act cca agg gaa	1344
Phe Pro Lys Asp Asn Met Leu Trp Val Glu Trp Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu	
435 440 445	
tct gta aag aaa tat ata ctt gag tgg tgt gtg tta tca gat aaa gca	1392
Ser Val Lys Lys Tyr Ile Leu Glu Trp Cys Val Leu Ser Asp Lys Ala	
450 455 460	
ccc tgt atc aca gac tgg caa caa gaa gat ggt acc gtg cat cgc acc	1440
Pro Cys Ile Thr Asp Trp Gln Gln Glu Asp Gly Thr Val His Arg Thr	
465 470 475 480	
tat tta aga ggg aac tta gca gag agc aaa tgc tat ttg ata aca gtt	1488
Tyr Leu Arg Gly Asn Leu Ala Glu Ser Lys Cys Tyr Leu Ile Thr Val	
485 490 495	
act cca gta tat gct gat gga cca gga agc cct gaa tcc ata aag gca	1536
Thr Pro Val Tyr Ala Asp Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Glu Ser Ile Lys Ala	
500 505 510	
tac ctt aaa caa gct cca cct tcc aaa gga cct act gtt cgg aca aaa	1584
Tyr Leu Lys Gln Ala Pro Pro Ser Lys Gly Pro Thr Val Arg Thr Lys	
515 520 525	
aaa gta ggg aaa aac gaa gct gtc tta gag tgg gac caa ctt cct gtt	1632
Lys Val Gly Lys Asn Glu Ala Val Leu Glu Trp Asp Gln Leu Pro Val	
530 535 540	
gat gtt cag aat gga ttt atc aga aat tat act ata ttt tat aga acc	1680
Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Phe Ile Arg Asn Tyr Thr Ile Phe Tyr Arg Thr	
545 550 555 560	
atc att gga aat gaa act gct gtg aat gtg gat tct tcc cac aca gaa	1728
Ile Ile Gly Asn Glu Thr Ala Val Asn Val Asp Ser Ser His Thr Glu	
565 570 575	
tat aca ttg tcc tct ttg act agt gac aca ttg tac atg gta cga atg	1776
Tyr Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Thr Leu Tyr Met Val Arg Met	
580 585 590	
gca gca tac aca gat gaa ggt ggg aag gat ggt cca gaa ttc act ttt	1824

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Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Glu	Gly	Gly	Lys	Asp	Gly	Pro	Glu	Phe	Thr	Phe		
	595						600					605					
act	acc	cca	aag	ttt	gct	caa	gga	gaa	att	gaa	gcc	ata	gtc	gtg	cct	1872	
Thr	Thr	Pro	Lys	Phe	Ala	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ile	Glu	Ala	Ile	Val	Val	Pro		
	610					615					620						
gtt	tgc	tta	gca	ttc	cta	ttg	aca	act	ctt	ctg	gga	gtg	ctg	ttc	tgc	1920	
Val	Cys	Leu	Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Phe	Cys		
	625				630					635					640		
ttt	aat	aag	cga	gac	cta	att	aaa	aaa	cac	atc	tgg	cct	aat	gtt	cca	1968	
Phe	Asn	Lys	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	His	Ile	Trp	Pro	Asn	Val	Pro		
				645					650					655			
gat	cct	tca	aag	agt	cat	att	gcc	cag	tgg	tca	cct	cac	act	cct	cca	2016	
Asp	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ser	His	Ile	Ala	Gln	Trp	Ser	Pro	His	Thr	Pro	Pro		
			660				665						670				
agg	cac	aat	ttt	aat	tca	aaa	gat	caa	atg	tat	tca	gat	ggc	aat	ttc	2064	
Arg	His	Asn	Phe	Asn	Ser	Lys	Asp	Gln	Met	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asn	Phe		
		675					680					685					
act	gat	gta	agt	gtt	gtg	gaa	ata	gaa	gca	aat	gac	aaa	aag	cct	ttt	2112	
Thr	Asp	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Glu	Ile	Glu	Ala	Asn	Asp	Lys	Lys	Pro	Phe		
	690					695					700						
cca	gaa	gat	ctg	aaa	tta	ttg	gac	ctg	ttc	aaa	aag	gaa	aaa	att	aat	2160	
Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Lys	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Phe	Lys	Lys	Glu	Lys	Ile	Asn		
	705				710					715					720		
act	gaa	gga	cac	agc	agt	ggg	att	ggg	ggg	tct	tca	tgc	atg	tca	tct	2208	
Thr	Glu	Gly	His	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	Cys	Met	Ser	Ser		
				725				730						735			
tct	agg	cca	agc	att	tct	agc	agt	gat	gaa	aat	gaa	tct	tca	caa	aac	2256	
Ser	Arg	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asp	Glu	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asn		
			740					745					750				
act	tcg	agc	act	gtc	cag	tat	tct	acc	gtg	gta	cac	agt	ggc	tac	aga	2304	
Thr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Val	Val	His	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Arg		
			755				760						765				
cac	caa	gtt	ccg	tca	gtc	caa	gtc	ttc	tca	aga	tcc	gag	tct	acc	cag	2352	
His	Gln	Val	Pro	Ser	Val	Gln	Val	Phe	Ser	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ser	Thr	Gln		
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Pro	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ser	Glu	Glu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val	Asp		
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cat	gta	gat	ggc	ggg	gat	ggg	att	ttg	ccc	agg	caa	cag	tac	ttc	aaa	2448	
His	Val	Asp	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ile	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gln	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Lys		
				805				810						815			
cag	aac	tgc	agt	cag	cat	gaa	tcc	agt	cca	gat	att	tca	cat	ttt	gaa	2496	
Gln	Asn	Cys	Ser	Gln	His	Glu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ile	Ser	His	Phe	Glu		

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820	825	830	
agg tca aag caa gtt tca tca gtc aat gag gaa gat ttt gtt aga ctt			2544
Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Ser Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asp Phe Val Arg Leu			
835	840	845	
aaa cag cag att tca gat cat att tca caa tcc tgt gga tct ggg caa			2592
Lys Gln Gln Ile Ser Asp His Ile Ser Gln Ser Cys Gly Ser Gly Gln			
850	855	860	
atg aaa atg ttt cag gaa gtt tct gca gca gat gct ttt ggt cca ggt			2640
Met Lys Met Phe Gln Glu Val Ser Ala Ala Asp Ala Phe Gly Pro Gly			
865	870	875	880
act gag gga caa gta gaa aga ttt gaa aca gtt ggc atg gag gct gcg			2688
Thr Glu Gly Gln Val Glu Arg Phe Glu Thr Val Gly Met Glu Ala Ala			
885	890	895	
act gat gaa ggc atg cct aaa agt tac tta cca cag act gta cgg caa			2736
Thr Asp Glu Gly Met Pro Lys Ser Tyr Leu Pro Gln Thr Val Arg Gln			
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ggc ggc tac atg cct cag tga			2757
Gly Gly Tyr Met Pro Gln			
915			
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Thr Thr Glu Ser Thr Gly Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro Cys Gly Tyr Ile Ser			
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Pro Glu Ser Pro Val Val Gln Leu His Ser Asn Phe Thr Ala Val Cys			
35	40	45	
Val Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Met Asp Tyr Phe His Val Asn Ala Asn Tyr			
50	55	60	
Ile Val Trp Lys Thr Asn His Phe Thr Ile Pro Lys Glu Gln Tyr Thr			
65	70	75	80
Ile Ile Asn Arg Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Phe Thr Asp Ile Ala Ser			
85	90	95	

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Leu Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Cys Asn Ile Leu Thr Phe Gly Gln Leu Glu
 100 105 110

Gln Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Glu Lys
 115 120 125

Pro Lys Asn Leu Ser Cys Ile Val Asn Glu Gly Lys Lys Met Arg Cys
 130 135 140

Glu Trp Asp Gly Gly Arg Glu Thr His Leu Glu Thr Asn Phe Thr Leu
 145 150 155 160

Lys Ser Glu Trp Ala Thr His Lys Phe Ala Asp Cys Lys Ala Lys Arg
 165 170 175

Asp Thr Pro Thr Ser Cys Thr Val Asp Tyr Ser Thr Val Tyr Phe Val
 180 185 190

Asn Ile Glu Val Trp Val Glu Ala Glu Asn Ala Leu Gly Lys Val Thr
 195 200 205

Ser Asp His Ile Asn Phe Asp Pro Val Tyr Lys Val Lys Pro Asn Pro
 210 215 220

Pro His Asn Leu Ser Val Ile Asn Ser Glu Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu
 225 230 235 240

Lys Leu Thr Trp Thr Asn Pro Ser Ile Lys Ser Val Ile Ile Leu Lys
 245 250 255

Tyr Asn Ile Gln Tyr Arg Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser Thr Trp Ser Gln Ile
 260 265 270

Pro Pro Glu Asp Thr Ala Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Phe Thr Val Gln Asp
 275 280 285

Leu Lys Pro Phe Thr Glu Tyr Val Phe Arg Ile Arg Cys Met Lys Glu
 290 295 300

Asp Gly Lys Gly Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Ser Glu Glu Ala Ser Gly Ile
 305 310 315 320

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Thr Tyr Glu Asp Arg Pro Ser Lys Ala Pro Ser Phe Trp Tyr Lys Ile
 325 330 335

Asp Pro Ser His Thr Gln Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val Gln Leu Val Trp Lys
 340 345 350

Thr Leu Pro Pro Phe Glu Ala Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Asp Tyr Glu Val
 355 360 365

Thr Leu Thr Arg Trp Lys Ser His Leu Gln Asn Tyr Thr Val Asn Ala
 370 375 380

Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Asn Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ala Thr Leu
 385 390 395 400

Thr Val Arg Asn Leu Val Gly Lys Ser Asp Ala Ala Val Leu Thr Ile
 405 410 415

Pro Ala Cys Asp Phe Gln Ala Thr His Pro Val Met Asp Leu Lys Ala
 420 425 430

Phe Pro Lys Asp Asn Met Leu Trp Val Glu Trp Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu
 435 440 445

Ser Val Lys Lys Tyr Ile Leu Glu Trp Cys Val Leu Ser Asp Lys Ala
 450 455 460

Pro Cys Ile Thr Asp Trp Gln Gln Glu Asp Gly Thr Val His Arg Thr
 465 470 475 480

Tyr Leu Arg Gly Asn Leu Ala Glu Ser Lys Cys Tyr Leu Ile Thr Val
 485 490 495

Thr Pro Val Tyr Ala Asp Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Glu Ser Ile Lys Ala
 500 505 510

Tyr Leu Lys Gln Ala Pro Pro Ser Lys Gly Pro Thr Val Arg Thr Lys
 515 520 525

Lys Val Gly Lys Asn Glu Ala Val Leu Glu Trp Asp Gln Leu Pro Val
 530 535 540

Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Phe Ile Arg Asn Tyr Thr Ile Phe Tyr Arg Thr

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545		550		555		560
Ile Ile Gly Asn Glu Thr Ala Val Asn Val Asp Ser Ser His Thr Glu						
		565		570		575
Tyr Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Thr Leu Tyr Met Val Arg Met						
		580		585		590
Ala Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Gly Gly Lys Asp Gly Pro Glu Phe Thr Phe						
		595		600		605
Thr Thr Pro Lys Phe Ala Gln Gly Glu Ile Glu Ala Ile Val Val Pro						
		610		615		620
Val Cys Leu Ala Phe Leu Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Phe Cys						
		625		630		635
						640
Phe Asn Lys Arg Asp Leu Ile Lys Lys His Ile Trp Pro Asn Val Pro						
		645		650		655
Asp Pro Ser Lys Ser His Ile Ala Gln Trp Ser Pro His Thr Pro Pro						
		660		665		670
Arg His Asn Phe Asn Ser Lys Asp Gln Met Tyr Ser Asp Gly Asn Phe						
		675		680		685
Thr Asp Val Ser Val Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Pro Phe						
		690		695		700
Pro Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Glu Lys Ile Asn						
		705		710		715
						720
Thr Glu Gly His Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys Met Ser Ser						
		725		730		735
Ser Arg Pro Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Ser Ser Gln Asn						
		740		745		750
Thr Ser Ser Thr Val Gln Tyr Ser Thr Val Val His Ser Gly Tyr Arg						
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His Gln Val Pro Ser Val Gln Val Phe Ser Arg Ser Glu Ser Thr Gln						
		770		775		780

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Pro Leu Leu Asp Ser Glu Glu Arg Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Leu Val Asp
785 790 795 800

His Val Asp Gly Gly Asp Gly Ile Leu Pro Arg Gln Gln Tyr Phe Lys
805 810 815

Gln Asn Cys Ser Gln His Glu Ser Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser His Phe Glu
820 825 830

Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Ser Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asp Phe Val Arg Leu
835 840 845

Lys Gln Gln Ile Ser Asp His Ile Ser Gln Ser Cys Gly Ser Gly Gln
850 855 860

Met Lys Met Phe Gln Glu Val Ser Ala Ala Asp Ala Phe Gly Pro Gly
865 870 875 880

Thr Glu Gly Gln Val Glu Arg Phe Glu Thr Val Gly Met Glu Ala Ala
885 890 895

Thr Asp Glu Gly Met Pro Lys Ser Tyr Leu Pro Gln Thr Val Arg Gln
900 905 910

Gly Gly Tyr Met Pro Gln
915

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ctc ctg atg ctc ttc cac ctg gga ctc caa gct tca atc tcg gcg cgc 96
Leu Leu Met Leu Phe His Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Ile Ser Ala Arg
20 25 30

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cag gac tac aag gac gac gat gac aag acg cgc ctg aag gtc ttg cag	144
Gln Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Thr Arg Leu Lys Val Leu Gln	
35 40 45	
gag ccc acc tgc gtc tcc gac tac atg agc atc tct act tgc gag tgg	192
Glu Pro Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp	
50 55 60	
aag atg aat ggt ccc acc aat tgc agc acc gag ctc cgc ctg ttg tac	240
Lys Met Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys Ser Thr Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr	
65 70 75 80	
cag ctg gtt ttt ctg ctc tcc gaa gcc cac acg tgt atc cct gag aac	288
Gln Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala His Thr Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn	
85 90 95	
aac gga ggc gcg ggg tgc gtg tgc cac ctg ctc atg gat gac gtg gtc	336
Asn Gly Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys His Leu Leu Met Asp Asp Val Val	
100 105 110	
agt gcg gat aac tat aca ctg gac ctg tgg gct ggg cag cag ctg ctg	384
Ser Ala Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp Leu Trp Ala Gly Gln Gln Leu Leu	
115 120 125	
tgg aag ggc tcc ttc aag ccc agc gag cat gtg aaa ccc agg gcc cca	432
Trp Lys Gly Ser Phe Lys Pro Ser Glu His Val Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro	
130 135 140	
gga aac ctg aca gtt cac acc aat gtc tcc gac act ctg ctg ctg acc	480
Gly Asn Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr	
145 150 155 160	
tgg agc aac ccg tat ccc cct gac aat tac ctg tat aat cat ctc acc	528
Trp Ser Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr	
165 170 175	
tat gca gtc aac att tgg agt gaa aac gac ccg gca gat ttc aga atc	576
Tyr Ala Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu Asn Asp Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile	
180 185 190	
tat aac gtg acc tac cta gaa ccc tcc ctc cgc atc gca gcc agc acc	624
Tyr Asn Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr	
195 200 205	
ctg aag tct ggg att tcc tac agg gca cgg gtg agg gcc tgg gct cag	672
Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln	
210 215 220	
tgc tat aac acc acc tgg agt gag tgg agc ccc agc acc aag tgg cac	720
Cys Tyr Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Trp His	
225 230 235 240	
aac tcc tac agg gag ccc ttc gag cag cac gga gaa att gaa gcc ata	768
Asn Ser Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu Gln His Gly Glu Ile Glu Ala Ile	
245 250 255	
gtc gtg cct gtt tgc tta gca ttc cta ttg aca act ctt ctg gga gtg	816

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Val Val Pro Val Cys Leu Ala Phe Leu Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Gly Val	
260 265 270	
ctg ttc tgc ttt aat aag cga gac cta att aaa aaa cac atc tgg cct	864
Leu Phe Cys Phe Asn Lys Arg Asp Leu Ile Lys Lys His Ile Trp Pro	
275 280 285	
aat gtt cca gat cct tca aag agt cat att gcc cag tgg tca cct cac	912
Asn Val Pro Asp Pro Ser Lys Ser His Ile Ala Gln Trp Ser Pro His	
290 295 300	
act cct cca agg cac aat ttt aat tca aaa gat caa atg tat tca gat	960
Thr Pro Pro Arg His Asn Phe Asn Ser Lys Asp Gln Met Tyr Ser Asp	
305 310 315 320	
ggc aat ttc act gat gta agt gtt gtg gaa ata gaa gca aat gac aaa	1008
Gly Asn Phe Thr Asp Val Ser Val Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Lys	
325 330 335	
aag cct ttt cca gaa gat ctg aaa tta ttg gac ctg ttc aaa aag gaa	1056
Lys Pro Phe Pro Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Glu	
340 345 350	
aaa att aat act gaa gga cac agc agt ggt att ggg ggg tct tca tgc	1104
Lys Ile Asn Thr Glu Gly His Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys	
355 360 365	
atg tca tct tct agg cca agc att tct agc agt gat gaa aat gaa tct	1152
Met Ser Ser Ser Arg Pro Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Ser	
370 375 380	
tca caa aac act tcg agc act gtc cag tat tct acc gtg gta cac agt	1200
Ser Gln Asn Thr Ser Ser Thr Val Gln Tyr Ser Thr Val Val His Ser	
385 390 395 400	
ggc tac aga cac caa gtt ccg tca gtc caa gtc ttc tca aga tcc gag	1248
Gly Tyr Arg His Gln Val Pro Ser Val Gln Val Phe Ser Arg Ser Glu	
405 410 415	
tct acc cag ccc ttg tta gat tca gag gag cgg cca caa gat cta caa	1296
Ser Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Asp Ser Glu Glu Arg Pro Gln Asp Leu Gln	
420 425 430	
tta gta gat cat gta gat ggc ggt gat ggt att ttg ccc agg caa cag	1344
Leu Val Asp His Val Asp Gly Gly Asp Gly Ile Leu Pro Arg Gln Gln	
435 440 445	
tac ttc aaa cag aac tgc agt cag cat gaa tcc agt cca gat att tca	1392
Tyr Phe Lys Gln Asn Cys Ser Gln His Glu Ser Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser	
450 455 460	
cat ttt gaa agg tca aag caa gtt tca tca gtc aat gag gaa gat ttt	1440
His Phe Glu Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Ser Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asp Phe	
465 470 475 480	
gtt aga ctt aaa cag cag att tca gat cat att tca caa tcc tgt gga	1488
Val Arg Leu Lys Gln Gln Ile Ser Asp His Ile Ser Gln Ser Cys Gly	

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Ser Gly Gln Met Lys Met Phe Gln Glu Val Ser Ala Ala Asp Ala Phe			
500	505	510	
ggt cca ggt act gag gga caa gta gaa aga ttt gaa aca gtt ggc atg			1584
Gly Pro Gly Thr Glu Gly Gln Val Glu Arg Phe Glu Thr Val Gly Met			
515	520	525	
gag gct gcg act gat gaa ggc atg cct aaa agt tac tta cca cag act			1632
Glu Ala Ala Thr Asp Glu Gly Met Pro Lys Ser Tyr Leu Pro Gln Thr			
530	535	540	
gta cgg caa ggc ggc tac atg cct cag tga			1662
Val Arg Gln Gly Gly Tyr Met Pro Gln			
545	550		
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<211>	553		
<212>	PRT		
<213>	human		
<400>	8		
Met Val Leu Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ile His Thr Met Leu Leu Leu			
1	5	10	15
Leu Leu Met Leu Phe His Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Ile Ser Ala Arg			
	20	25	30
Gln Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Thr Arg Leu Lys Val Leu Gln			
	35	40	45
Glu Pro Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp			
	50	55	60
Lys Met Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys Ser Thr Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr			
65	70	75	80
Gln Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala-His Thr Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn			
	85	90	95
Asn Gly Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys His Leu Leu Met Asp Asp Val Val			
	100	105	110
Ser Ala Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp Leu Trp Ala Gly Gln Gln Leu Leu			
	115	120	125

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Trp Lys Gly Ser Phe Lys Pro Ser Glu His Val Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro
 130 135 140

Gly Asn Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr
 145 150 155 160

Trp Ser Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ala Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu Asn Asp Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile
 180 185 190

Tyr Asn Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr
 195 200 205

Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln
 210 215 220

Cys Tyr Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Trp His
 225 230 235 240

Asn Ser Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu Gln His Gly Glu Ile Glu Ala Ile
 245 250 255

Val Val Pro Val Cys Leu Ala Phe Leu Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Gly Val
 260 265 270

Leu Phe Cys Phe Asn Lys Arg Asp Leu Ile Lys Lys His Ile Trp Pro
 275 280 285

Asn Val Pro Asp Pro Ser Lys Ser His Ile Ala Gln Trp Ser Pro His
 290 295 300

Thr Pro Pro Arg His Asn Phe Asn Ser Lys Asp Gln Met Tyr Ser Asp
 305 310 315 320

Gly Asn Phe Thr Asp Val Ser Val Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Lys
 325 330 335

Lys Pro Phe Pro Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Glu
 340 345 350

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Lys Ile Asn Thr Glu Gly His Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys
 355 360 365

Met Ser Ser Ser Arg Pro Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Ser
 370 375 380

Ser Gln Asn Thr Ser Ser Thr Val Gln Tyr Ser Thr Val Val His Ser
 385 390 395 400

Gly Tyr Arg His Gln Val Pro Ser Val Gln Val Phe Ser Arg Ser Glu
 405 410 415

Ser Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Asp Ser Glu Glu Arg Pro Gln Asp Leu Gln
 420 425 430

Leu Val Asp His Val Asp Gly Gly Asp Gly Ile Leu Pro Arg Gln Gln
 435 440 445

Tyr Phe Lys Gln Asn Cys Ser Gln His Glu Ser Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser
 450 455 460

His Phe Glu Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Ser Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asp Phe
 465 470 475 480

Val Arg Leu Lys Gln Gln Ile Ser Asp His Ile Ser Gln Ser Cys Gly
 485 490 495

Ser Gly Gln Met Lys Met Phe Gln Glu Val Ser Ala Ala Asp Ala Phe
 500 505 510

Gly Pro Gly Thr Glu Gly Gln Val Glu Arg Phe Glu Thr Val Gly Met
 515 520 525

Glu Ala Ala Thr Asp Glu Gly Met Pro Lys Ser Tyr Leu Pro Gln Thr
 530 535 540

Val Arg Gln Gly Gly Tyr Met Pro Gln
 545 550

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<222> (1)..(1995)

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Met Val Leu Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ile His Thr Met Leu Leu Leu	
1 5 10 15	
ctc ctg atg ctc ttc cac ctg gga ctc caa gct tca atc tcg gcg cgc	96
Leu Leu Met Leu Phe His Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Ile Ser Ala Arg	
20 25 30	
cag gac tac aag gac gac gat gac aag acg cgc cag gcg cct acg gaa	144
Gln Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Thr Arg Gln Ala Pro Thr Glu	
35 40 45	
act cag cca cct gtg aca aat ttg agt gtc tct gtt gaa aac ctc tgc	192
Thr Gln Pro Pro Val Thr Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Val Glu Asn Leu Cys	
50 55 60	
aca gta ata tgg aca tgg aat cca ccc gag gga gcc agc tca aat tgt	240
Thr Val Ile Trp Thr Trp Asn Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Cys	
65 70 75 80	
agt cta tgg tat ttt agt cat ttt ggc gac aaa caa gat aag aaa ata	288
Ser Leu Trp Tyr Phe Ser His Phe Gly Asp Lys Gln Asp Lys Lys Ile	
85 90 95	
gct ccg gaa act cgt cgt tca ata gaa gta ccc ctg aat gag agg att	336
Ala Pro Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Val Pro Leu Asn Glu Arg Ile	
100 105 110	
tgt ctg caa gtg ggg tcc cag tgt agc acc aat gag agt gag aag cct	384
Cys Leu Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu Lys Pro	
115 120 125	
agc att ttg gtt gaa aaa tgc atc tca ccc cca gaa ggt gat cct gag	432
Ser Ile Leu Val Glu Lys Cys Ile Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Pro Glu	
130 135 140	
tct gct gtg act gag ctt caa tgc att tgg cac aac ctg agc tac atg	480
Ser Ala Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser Tyr Met	
145 150 155 160	
aag tgt tct tgg ctc cct gga agg aat acc agt ccc gac act aac tat	528
Lys Cys Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Asn Tyr	
165 170 175	
act ctc tac tat tgg cac aga agc ctg gaa aaa att cat caa tgt gaa	576
Thr Leu Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln Cys Glu	
180 185 190	
aac atc ttt aga gaa ggc caa tac ttt ggt tgt tcc ttt gat ctg acc	624
Asn Ile Phe Arg Glu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gly Cys Ser Phe Asp Leu Thr	
195 200 205	

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aaa gtg aag gat tcc agt ttt gaa caa cac agt gtc caa ata atg gtc	672
Lys Val Lys Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Gln His Ser Val Gln Ile Met Val	
210 215 220	
aag gat aat gca gga aaa att aaa cca tcc ttc aat ata gtg cct tta	720
Lys Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Pro Ser Phe Asn Ile Val Pro Leu	
225 230 235 240	
act tcc cgt gtg aaa cct gat cct cca cat att aaa aac ctc tcc ttc	768
Thr Ser Arg Val Lys Pro Asp Pro Pro His Ile Lys Asn Leu Ser Phe	
245 250 255	
cac aat gat gac cta tat gtg caa tgg gag aat cca cag aat ttt att	816
His Asn Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val Gln Trp Glu Asn Pro Gln Asn Phe Ile	
260 265 270	
agc aga tgc cta ttt tat gaa gta gaa gtc aat aac agc caa act gag	864
Ser Arg Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Val Glu Val Asn Asn Ser Gln Thr Glu	
275 280 285	
aca cat aat gtt ttc tac gtc caa gag gct aaa tgt gag aat cca gaa	912
Thr His Asn Val Phe Tyr Val Gln Glu Ala Lys Cys Glu Asn Pro Glu	
290 295 300	
ttt gag aga aat gtg gag aat aca tct tgt ttc atg gtc cct ggt gtt	960
Phe Glu Arg Asn Val Glu Asn Thr Ser Cys Phe Met Val Pro Gly Val	
305 310 315 320	
ctt cct gat act ttg aac aca gtc aga ata aga gtc aaa aca aat aag	1008
Leu Pro Asp Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Arg Ile Arg Val Lys Thr Asn Lys	
325 330 335	
tta tgc tat gag gat gac aaa ctc tgg agt aat tgg agc caa gaa atg	1056
Leu Cys Tyr Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Trp Ser Asn Trp Ser Gln Glu Met	
340 345 350	
agt ata ggt aag aag cgc aat tcc aca gga gaa att gaa gcc ata gtc	1104
Ser Ile Gly Lys Lys Arg Asn Ser Thr Gly Glu Ile Glu Ala Ile Val	
355 360 365	
gtg cct gtt tgc tta gca ttc cta ttg aca act ctt ctg gga gtg ctg	1152
Val Pro Val Cys Leu Ala Phe Leu Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Gly Val Leu	
370 375 380	
ttc tgc ttt aat aag cga gac cta att aaa aaa cac atc tgg cct aat	1200
Phe Cys Phe Asn Lys Arg Asp Leu Ile Lys Lys His Ile Trp Pro Asn	
385 390 395 400	
gtt cca gat cct tca aag agt cat att gcc cag tgg tca cct cac act	1248
Val Pro Asp Pro Ser Lys Ser His Ile Ala Gln Trp Ser Pro His Thr	
405 410 415	
cct cca agg cac aat ttt aat tca aaa gat caa atg tat tca gat ggc	1296
Pro Pro Arg His Asn Phe Asn Ser Lys Asp Gln Met Tyr Ser Asp Gly	
420 425 430	

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aat ttc act gat gta agt gtt gtg gaa ata gaa gca aat gac aaa aag	1344
Asn Phe Thr Asp Val Ser Val Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys	
435 440 445	
cct ttt cca gaa gat ctg aaa tta ttg gac ctg ttc aaa aag gaa aaa	1392
Pro Phe Pro Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Glu Lys	
450 455 460	
att aat act gaa gga cac agc agt ggt att ggg ggg tct tca tgc atg	1440
Ile Asn Thr Glu Gly His Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys Met	
465 470 475 480	
tca tct tct agg cca agc att tct agc agt gat gaa aat gaa tct tca	1488
Ser Ser Ser Arg Pro Ser Ile Ser Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Ser Ser	
485 490 495	
caa aac act tcg agc act gtc cag tat tct acc gtg gta cac agt ggc	1536
Gln Asn Thr Ser Ser Thr Val Gln Tyr Ser Thr Val Val His Ser Gly	
500 505 510	
tac aga cac caa gtt ccg tca gtc caa gtc ttc tca aga tcc gag tct	1584
Tyr Arg His Gln Val Pro Ser Val Gln Val Phe Ser Arg Ser Glu Ser	
515 520 525	
acc cag ccc ttg tta gat tca gag gag cgg cca gaa gat cta caa tta	1632
Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Asp Ser Glu Glu Arg Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Leu	
530 535 540	
gta gat cat gta gat ggc ggt gat ggt att ttg ccc agg caa cag tac	1680
Val Asp His Val Asp Gly Gly Asp Gly Ile Leu Pro Arg Gln Gln Tyr	
545 550 555 560	
ttc aaa cag aac tgc agt cag cat gaa tcc agt cca gat att tca cat	1728
Phe Lys Gln Asn Cys Ser Gln His Glu Ser Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser His	
565 570 575	
ttt gaa agg tca aag caa gtt tca tca gtc aat gag gaa gat ttt gtt	1776
Phe Glu Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Ser Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asp Phe Val	
580 585 590	
aga ctt aaa cag cag att tca gat cat att tca caa tcc tgt gga tct	1824
Arg Leu Lys Gln Gln Ile Ser Asp His Ile Ser Gln Ser Cys Gly Ser	
595 600 605	
ggg caa atg aaa atg ttt cag gaa gtt tct gca gca gat gct ttt ggt	1872
Gly Gln Met Lys Met Phe Gln Glu Val Ser Ala Ala Asp Ala Phe Gly	
610 615 620	
cca ggt act gag gga caa gta gaa aga ttt gaa aca gtt ggc atg gag	1920
Pro Gly Thr Glu Gly Gln Val Glu Arg Phe Glu Thr Val Gly Met Glu	
625 630 635 640	
gct gcg act gat gaa ggc atg cct aaa agt tac tta cca cag act gta	1968
Ala Ala Thr Asp Glu Gly Met Pro Lys Ser Tyr Leu Pro Gln Thr Val	
645 650 655	
cgg caa ggc ggc tac atg cct cag tga	1995

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Arg Gln Gly Gly Tyr Met Pro Gln
660

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<211> 664
<212> PRT
<213> human

<400> 10

Met Val Leu Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ile His Thr Met Leu Leu Leu
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Leu Leu Met Leu Phe His Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Ile Ser Ala Arg
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Gln Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Thr Arg Gln Ala Pro Thr Glu
35 40 45

Thr Gln Pro Pro Val Thr Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Val Glu Asn Leu Cys
50 55 60

Thr Val Ile Trp Thr Trp Asn Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Cys
65 70 75 80

Ser Leu Trp Tyr Phe Ser His Phe Gly Asp Lys Gln Asp Lys Lys Ile
85 90 95

Ala Pro Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Val Pro Leu Asn Glu Arg Ile
100 105 110

Cys Leu Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu Lys Pro
115 120 125

Ser Ile Leu Val Glu Lys Cys Ile Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Pro Glu
130 135 140

Ser Ala Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser Tyr Met
145 150 155 160

Lys Cys Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Asn Tyr
165 170 175

Thr Leu Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln Cys Glu
180 185 190

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Asn Ile Phe Arg Glu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gly Cys Ser Phe Asp Leu Thr
 195 200 205

Lys Val Lys Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Gln His Ser Val Gln Ile Met Val
 210 215 220

Lys Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Pro Ser Phe Asn Ile Val Pro Leu
 225 230 235 240

Thr Ser Arg Val Lys Pro Asp Pro Pro His Ile Lys Asn Leu Ser Phe
 245 250 255

His Asn Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val Gln Trp Glu Asn Pro Gln Asn Phe Ile
 260 265 270

Ser Arg Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Val Glu Val Asn Asn Ser Gln Thr Glu
 275 280 285

Thr His Asn Val Phe Tyr Val Gln Glu Ala Lys Cys Glu Asn Pro Glu
 290 295 300

Phe Glu Arg Asn Val Glu Asn Thr Ser Cys Phe Met Val Pro Gly Val
 305 310 315 320

Leu Pro Asp Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Arg Ile Arg Val Lys Thr Asn Lys
 325 330 335

Leu Cys Tyr Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Trp Ser Asn Trp Ser Gln Glu Met
 340 345 350

Ser Ile Gly Lys Lys Arg Asn Ser Thr Gly Glu Ile Glu Ala Ile Val
 355 360 365

Val Pro Val Cys Leu Ala Phe Leu Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Gly Val Leu
 370 375 380

Phe Cys Phe Asn Lys Arg Asp Leu Ile Lys Lys His Ile Trp Pro Asn
 385 390 395 400

Val Pro Asp Pro Ser Lys Ser His Ile Ala Gln Trp Ser Pro His Thr
 405 410 415

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Pro Pro Arg His Asn Phe Asn Ser Lys Asp Gln Met Tyr Ser Asp Gly
 420 425 430

Asn Phe Thr Asp Val Ser Val Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys
 435 440 445

Pro Phe Pro Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Glu Lys
 450 455 460

Ile Asn Thr Glu Gly His Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys Met
 465 470 475 480

Ser Ser Ser Arg Pro Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Ser Ser
 485 490 495

Gln Asn Thr Ser Ser Thr Val Gln Tyr Ser Thr Val Val His Ser Gly
 500 505 510

Tyr Arg His Gln Val Pro Ser Val Gln Val Phe Ser Arg Ser Glu Ser
 515 520 525

Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Asp Ser Glu Glu Arg Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Leu
 530 535 540

Val Asp His Val Asp Gly Gly Asp Gly Ile Leu Pro Arg Gln Gln Tyr
 545 550 555 560

Phe Lys Gln Asn Cys Ser Gln His Glu Ser Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser His
 565 570 575

Phe Glu Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Ser Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asp Phe Val
 580 585 590

Arg Leu Lys Gln Gln Ile Ser Asp His Ile Ser Gln Ser Cys Gly Ser
 595 600 605

Gly Gln Met Lys Met Phe Gln Glu Val Ser Ala Ala Asp Ala Phe Gly
 610 615 620

Pro Gly Thr Glu Gly Gln Val Glu Arg Phe Glu Thr Val Gly Met Glu
 625 630 635 640

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Ala Ala Thr Asp Glu Gly Met Pro Lys Ser Tyr Leu Pro Gln Thr Val
 645 650 655

Arg Gln Gly Gly Tyr Met Pro Gln
 660

<210> 11
 <211> 41
 <212> DNA
 <213> oligonucleotide

<400> 11
 agctggcgcg ccaggcgctt acggaaactc agccacctgt g 41

<210> 12
 <211> 56
 <212> DNA
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<400> 12
 caggcacgac tatggcttca atttctcttg tggaattgcg cttcttacct atactc 56

<210> 13
 <211> 38
 <212> DNA
 <213> oligonucleotide

<400> 13
 ggagaaattg aagccatagt cgtgcctgtt tgcttagc 38

<210> 14
 <211> 37
 <212> DNA
 <213> oligonucleotide

<400> 14
 acgtacgcgt tcactgaggc atgtagccgc cttgccg 37

<210> 15
 <211> 27
 <212> DNA
 <213> oligonucleotide

<400> 15
 tgaaggtctt gcaagagccc acctgcg 27

<210> 16
 <211> 28
 <212> DNA
 <213> oligonucleotide

- 34 -

<400> 16
gtgctgctcg aagggtccc tgtaggag 28

<210> 17
<211> 39
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<400> 17
agctggcgcg cctgaaggtc ttgcaggagc ccacctgcg 39

<210> 18
<211> 56
<212> DNA
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<400> 18
caggcacgac tatggcttca atttctccgt gctgctcgaa gggctccctg taggag 56

<210> 19
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> murine

<400> 19

Arg Ser Ser Lys Ser Leu Leu His Ser Asn Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Tyr
1 5 10 15

<210> 20
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<212> PRT
<213> murine

<400> 20

Gln Met Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser
1 5

<210> 21
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<400> 21

Ala Gln Asn Leu Glu Leu Pro Phe Thr
1 5

<210> 22

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<211> 10
 <212> PRT
 <213> murine

<400> 22

Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Gly Tyr Gly Met Ser
 1 5 10

<210> 23
 <211> 17
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 <213> murine

<400> 23

Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Tyr Thr Tyr Tyr Pro Asp Ser Val Lys
 1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> 24
 <211> 12
 <212> PRT
 <213> murine

<400> 24

Arg Phe Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Val Gly Ala Met Asp Tyr
 1 5 10

<210> 25
 <211> 112
 <212> PRT
 <213> human

<400> 25

Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly
 1 5 10 15

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ser Ser Lys Ser Leu Leu His Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala
 35 40 45

Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gln Met Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

- 36 -

Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Gln Asn
85 90 95

Leu Glu Leu Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
100 105 - 110

<210> 26
<211> 121
<212> PRT
<213> human

<400> 26

Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Gly Tyr
20 25 30

Gly Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val
35 40 45

Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Tyr Thr Tyr Tyr Pro Asp Ser Val
50 55 60

Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr
65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Arg Phe Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Val Gly Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly
100 105 110

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
115 120

<210> 27
<211> 112
<212> PRT
<213> murine

- 37 -

<400> 27

Asp Ile Leu Met Thr Gln Ala Ala Phe Ser Asn Pro Val Thr Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Thr Ser Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Lys Ser Leu Leu His Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Trp Tyr Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gln Met Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Cys Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Ser Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Phe Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Gln Asn
 85 90 95

Leu Glu Leu Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Ser Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Glu
 100 105 110

<210> 28

<211> 121

<212> PRT

<213> murine

<400> 28

Glu Val Lys Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Gly Tyr
 20 25 30

Gly Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Thr Pro Glu Lys Arg Leu Glu Trp Val
 35 40 45

Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Tyr Thr Tyr Tyr Pro Asp Ser Val
 50 55 60

Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr
 65 70 75 80

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Leu Gln Met Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Asp Asp Thr Ala Phe Tyr Tyr Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Arg Phe Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Val Gly Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly
100 105 110

Gln Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Val Ser Ser
115 120